REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette. [With Supplement.

No. 8,141.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

	In Advance.	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	35
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. do. 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

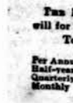
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	March 1875.		March 1875.
„ Carwar	15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Calicut	18	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Beypore	18	„	April
„ Cochin	19	„ Calingapatam	1
„ Alleppy	19	„ Ganjam	1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	2
„ Colombo	22	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers in this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aetchen, Sydney and Melbourne Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAMMORAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	March 1875.		March 1875.
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	April 1875
„ Muscat	19	„ Bushire	7
„ Linjeer Abbar	21	„ Lingah	9
„ Linga	22	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Bahrein	24	„ Jask	10
„ Bushire	26	„ Muscat	11
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, sail in connection with the weekly service from England, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th March 1875, at 5 P.M., calling at Veraval, Kurrachee, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1875, at 4 P.M., She will call at

Burnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagheree.	Vingorla.
Jaitapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 13th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Harnee.	Vingoria.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaitapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class £22	2nd Class £15	3rd Class £4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Including Wines. Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"EGITTO" to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SEMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA" to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave Positively last week in March, full or not.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,580 Tons, F. W. Hoggs, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wine and Spirits which can be had on board at reasonable prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2989	450	23d	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Ghey	3128	600	29th	Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Balot	2609	450	5th	Suez, &c.
SYDASEER	D. Ensoldson	2684	450	11th	Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th	Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N.W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not valued at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE POSITIVELY on the 26TH MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.
To Liverpool	500	...	300
Malta	400	...	250
Suez	300	...	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about 7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„ 20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„ 30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice Houses, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 30TH APRIL 1875.

CALEDONIA S.S. CAPTAIN SIDEY.

1,595 Tons nett register, 424 H.P., nominal.

HIGHEST CLASS AT LLOYDS.

THE fine Steamer CALEDONIA well-known in the Atlantic passenger service will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool about the 30th April. This Steamer is of the highest class and having full powered engines, is expected to make a quick run home. The Caledonia has very superior accommodation for Fifty Saloon Cabin Passengers having large state Cabins with two berths in each, and is fitted in the most complete way with baths and all other conveniences. The steamer will carry a Doctor and Stewardess, and has an efficient staff of Stewards.

Rate for Passage to Liverpool 50 guineas.

For particulars and passage, apply to the

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PARANA, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1875.

NOTICE.—The S.S. GOOD HOPE, arrived from London, with general Cargo, having experienced a severe rail in the Channel had to put into Plymouth for repair the cost of which will form an average claim on the interests concerned. Consignees are therefore informed that an average bond must be signed by them before getting delivery of their Goods and a deposit of 1 per cent on the value of their cargo lodged with

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 4th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

The SALE of the remainder Books of Literature and the Law Books will be resumed THIS DAY by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, commencing with Lot N. 401.

Also, on account of the concerned, 1 case damaged Books consisting of Queen's Regulations, Ancient Classics, Kingslake's Crimea, Vol 5, Holroyd's Hindoostani, Cotton's Railway Engineering, Morris's English Grammar, Pudsuraj Hari, 3 Vols., Tales of Zenana, 2 Vols., Bennet's New South Wales, Pictie and Epp's Physician, Steohen's Livery, Staughten's Ecclesiastical History, Hurot's Architect Hand-book, Humber on Strains, Copby's Cottage Comforts and Cottage Cookery, Provere's Illustrated, Punch, 1855-56.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon Dorcokhana, about 50 Tons superior Burmah Teak Board and Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Electro-plated ware, Straw Sit-on Glasswere, Porcelainware a first-class wild Mahogany Pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons Harmonium a very handsome Open Carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light miniature Brougham, a pair of good serviceable Arab Carriage Horses, goes in double and single Harness, a collection of choice Plants, &c., at No. 90, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence. No 90 Malabar hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, Pianos, Carriages, Plants, &c., full particulars whereof will appear in due time.

Catalogues will be printed, and the Furniture will be on view on and after Saturday, the 20th instant.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows Street, above Mr J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction as the above named Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time,

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, &c.

An Invoice of 20 pieces of very rich Brussel's carpet of different patterns.

2 Pieces Rich Velvet Piles Carpet.

At 1 P.M.

A White Arab Horse, quiet to ride and drive.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht "Syrill" together with her 4-Oared Gig, and Cooking Boat. No reasonable offer will be refused.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano with complete iron framing and patent pin, by Scild Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork, and complete set of keys.

A handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

A Grey Arab Gallowayy, aged 5, of height 14 hands, sound.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

SADANUND SHRIKRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF BENGAL PITTIA GUNNIES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRIKRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M., by order of Harjeebhoy Jamsedji, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Nursey Bhanjee—

50 Bales each, 400 Bengal Pittia Gunnies.

And on account and risk of first purchaser Khoja Chadoo Cassum—

100 Bales each 400 Bengal Pittia Gunnies.

S. SHRIKRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STAMBOLI ROSE DIAMONDS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40:—

2 Parcels No 1, Stamboli Rose Diamonds, weighing 27½ rutties

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13:—

A quantity of grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloth, Madapolams, Jaconets, Dhoties, Chintz, &c.

Also, varieties of Sundry Articles, consisting of Glass Iodestal, Table Argand Lamps, Reading and Kerosine Lamps, Piano Candlesticks, Gentleman's and Children Boots, Glass Creeper Vase, Pictures in Frame, Backwood Carved Furniture, such as Carved Pier Tables, Sofa and Reclining Couch-s, Chairs, Dining Tables, Glass-door Cupboards, Chiffoniers, Cradles, Meat Safe, Iron Safe, Drugget carpet, &c.

SALE OF BOOKS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a large collection of valuable Books, Pamphlets, &c., the same comprises some Standard English Works of Literature, Philosophy, and History, Science, Arts, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass Crockery, and Plated Articles, &c., at Byculla.

[Next Mr. Runeraj Curreem's Temple.]

On TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, all the property of a deceased Gentleman, the same consisting of glass, crockery, and plated articles, knives, &c., sets of blackwood and teakwood camp and curing tables, carved sideboard, paper-screen, circular, oval, coed and other tables, easy chairs, cheparta and sofa couches, chiffoniers, carpets, hanging, argand lamps with drops, several pairs of gilt lamps, five and six-light chandeliers with cut shades and drops, wall argand lamps, engravings and other pictures, large pier glasses in gilt frames, brass hall lanterns, carved ebony bedsteads, camp cots, dressing, and writing tables, cheese, and liquor cases, dining, drawing, bedroom, and easy chairs, almirahs and clothes presses, teapoys, an 8-day clock by "Morris" of London, dispense and several miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warrants from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key love escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

SELTZOZENES, OR DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER. LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0

CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz: Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above. *Cash Prices*

SYRUP OF LEMON, } Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, } Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,.....6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. .....6s. 6d. „

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	4
12 Table Forks	30 „ 6s. 2d.	9	5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	3 4
1 Soup Ladle	9 „ 6s. 2d.	3	1 8
4 Sauce ditto	10 „ 6s. 2d.	3	5 8
4 Salt Spoons	„	1	2 0
12 Tea ditto	10 „ 6s. 2d.	3	6 0
1 pair Sugar Tongs	„	0	15 0
		£45	4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Wire, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol,

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On account of the GREAT SUCCESS and CROWDED HOUSES the EXHIBITION will CONTINUE THREE NIGHTS MORE, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, the 12th, and 13th March 1875. Also THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Beautiful Glass Cases of Works of Art and an extra number of prizes will be given away at each exhibition.

Admission, Time and Terms as usual.

W. CROPLEY.

N.B.—On account of the Great Crowd there will be a separate entrance for Ladies and those accompanying them.

SIGNOR INZOLI begs to announce that he is preparing a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, which will take place on or about the 24th instant in the TOWN HALL.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. TIMOR, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. WYCLIFFE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1875.

TO MECHANICAL ENGINE RS.—WANTED, a good Mechanical ENGINEER, European or Native to take charge of a Pumping Engine, 14 H. P. and to superintend Ice Machines, &c.

Only men of good character and first rate qualifications need apply.

Applicants should send copies of certificates to the Executive Engineer, Jeypore, via Agra, stating what salary they are willing to accept. Quarters free.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the building of a NEW BUNGALOW for the CUTTLE POUND at GIRGAUM.

Tenders should be sealed and sent in to the address of the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER on or before the 17th instant. Particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 9th March 1875.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

IMPORTANT RECENT BOOKS.

MR. KINGLAKE'S HISTORY OF THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Now ready, Vol. V., the Inkerman Volume, with Maps and Plans. Price			10 12
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LEIGH'S SCIENCE OF MODERN COTTON SPINNING, embracing Mill Architecture, Machinery for Cotton Ginning, Opening, Scutching, Preparing and pinning; also Articles on Steam and Water Power, Shafting, Gearing, Belting, Generation, and Application of Steam Boilers, &c. &c. 2 vols. 4to			55 0
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CYCLOPÆDIA OF AGRICULTURE, Practical and Scientific; in which the Theory, Art and Business of Farming are treated by upwards of fifty specialists assisted by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH MARCH 1875.

REUTER'S closing message of yesterday gave a much less favourable account of the Liverpool Cotton Market than in the morning, the day's sales only reaching 10,000 bales; and notwithstanding the improvement in New York no change in prices. This morning with the receipts at the American ports 1,000 bales over the corresponding date last year; the market as might be expected opens still dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, New York quotations showing a loss of the previous day's advance.

Private messages, we hear, generally express a very unfavourable opinion of the market, not so much as regards future prospects, as in the immediate future. The trade demand appears to have contracted materially, while a large quantity of cotton is now over due at Liverpool, and a favourable wind would probably bring a large supply on the market.

The American figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesdays' receipts	12,000	11,000	17,000
„ Exports to U.K.	.....	10,000	2,000
Four days' receipts	34,000	41,000	42,000
„ Exports to U.K	19,000	31,000	23,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,010,000	3,191,000	2,836,000
„ Exports to U.K.	1,571,000	1,122,000	1,176,000

Yesterday's Piece Goods Market in Manchester according to Reuter was slightly better in tendency, more business being reported at previous prices, but private advices do not support this, nor does it seem probable in the face of the discouraging accounts from Liverpool.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every way.

Consols to-day still stand at 93¼; French Rentes at 103, a decline of ¼. Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE shows continued weakness although quotations are unaltered. One bank came out as a seller of a small amount at 1s.-10 15/32d. for 6 months sight, but 1s.-10 7/16d is the real rate and no great pressure to sell at that. For Credits there have been free buyers at 1s.-10 13/32d. both for ready and all the month, but there is no extent of paper offering We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1s.10 1-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10 7-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 13/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight,...	1s. 10 7-16d.	„

For Calcutta Bills there is no change and GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet at former figures.

The SHARE Market is perpectly stagnant at the moment, no business of any importance has taken place to-day and quotations are to a great extent nominal.

COTTON continues quiet, very few purchases on Euro pea accounts having been reported. Prices are nominally the same although a reduction of Rs. 1 per Candy would generally be accepted. Yesterday's arrivals from up country were 12,878 bales making 29,327 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are again quieter. By ready steamer £2-5 to £2-6-3 are the current quotation and there is no enquiry whatever for forward shipment. Sailing vessels are at £2-2 6 to £2-7-6 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS still show an easier tendency and to effect anything like large clearances a decline of one anna per piece from current quotations would have to be taken.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.c.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	71p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	500	all	6p. at.	Do of Bombay New ...	715
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.c.	Do of Madras ...	1,180
20,000	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	200
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hongk. & Shanghai Bnnk	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China ...	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indi	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

125	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,650
200	1 000	1,000	5 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	725
100	500	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	790
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,170
150	2,500	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	600
175	500	all	60p.c.	Benar Company (New) ...	545
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,450
300	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	320
1,000	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	275p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	150
800	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
300	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200.
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,020
180	2,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,500
300	2,000	1,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
9125	400	350	60 p.c.	Motiwalji Press & G. Co..	415
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.,L	1,750
200	...	1,500	200 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press....	1,575
300	500	all	100 p.c.	Sanoon Press Co.....	530
400	500	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	925
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	100

* "For share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,550
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,015
300	1,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C.	1,200
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,145 ex
24*	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.....	220
300	1,000	700	...	Colaba Spinning	1,010
3,000	1,000	all	100p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning.....	1,495
1,800	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,150
1 800	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,101
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,150
760	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevaji Balloo Mills	1,250
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,250
1,050	1,000	all	200p.c.	Monarjee Spinning	1,260
4,000	618	all	68*	Oriental	760
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	725
10	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonnderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
500	1,000	25	31½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£1	118-3/5	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	20 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	128
.....	£1	25-7/8	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13-1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	1965/15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ...	220

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	6%	Colaba Land Co.....	24,225
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,175
70,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	2,700

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation		
.....	50	194	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	2500	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	13,000	1,500	260p.c.	Bombay Furnah Trading Corporation	1,740
1,000	50	all	13 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	280
.....	250	all	40 do.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th March 1875.

Open 4851 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	48,150	0	0
Merchandize	1,18,224	0	0
Telegraph	1,020	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,67,794	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1874.

(Open 4111 Miles.

Coaching	37,727	0	0
Merchandize	81,002	0	0
Earth Traffic	821	0	0
Electric Telegraph	204	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,19,754	0	0
Increase Rs.....	47,918	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FERDINAND, 415 tons, Captain R. Lorenzen, will sail to-day for Falmouth, with a cargo of 2 337 bales cotton.

THE S.S SCEPTER, 1,717 tons, Captain J. B. Steele, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 22nd,) calling at Falmouth, Malta, Port Said, and via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,719 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Mancekjee & Co.

THE S.S. WYCLIFFE, 805 tons, Captain R. Fuller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 31st,) calling at Gibraltar, Port Said, and via the Suez Canal, with Mr. S. A. Heald, as passenger, and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain G. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—For Hurne—Mr. Betham, Miss. Brooks, and Miss Sopett, and Mr. and Mrs. Duneswe and sister For Vingorla—Major Hick, and thirty-two deck passengers, for different ports.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S Co's S.S. CALIPSO, 1,129 tons, Captain A. Luciale, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs Thomas Smith. For Port Said—Mr. G. Michell. For Suez—Hajee E. S. Yakoob Khan, and two ladies, Captain Hunter, Mr. N. Burnahm, Mr. Blakeley, Mr. S. R. Seibrit, and eight deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Wycliffe (s)	Fuller	Liverpool, Jan. 31.
	Sceptre (s)	S.cele.....	Liverpool, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Eliza A. Kenney ...	Fitman	Elephant Point.
	Japan	Walter	Kurrachee.
	Calipso (s)	Lucioli	Trieste, &c.
	Bushcer (s)	Smith	Coast and Goa.

The Barque Ferdinand, Lorenzon, to Falmouth, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Acton, to Liverpool.
Ship Cape Verdi, to Liverpool.
Ship Kingston, to Falmouth.
Steamer Gwalior, to China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian s, 10 cases thread, Moola Feeraoz & Co.
Hellen Scott, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Canada s, 10 cases cod liver oil, Bhicoo Shaba & Co;
Royal Welsh s, 16 cases window glass, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Walmer Castle, 60 cases glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 50 cases matches, Tyabally Mooltanally.
Palermo s, 25 casks arsenic, Dhurumsey Mooljee; 8 packages paper, Surrally Moombhoy.
Hindoo s, 5 casks iron wire, Alladin Ebarmul; 25 casks iron wire, Aisen, Rieve & Co; 25 drams turpentine, 50 drams linseed oil, 20 kegs red lead, & 8 casks paints, Nujurally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 5'0 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Gadehill, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Baramgaria, 212 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Molmeryp, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 150 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.
Caledonian s, 47 bales wool, Runjee Raychund; 2923 cwts hemp, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 500 cwts linseed, Poonja Nursey.
Empore s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stag s, 175 cwts hemp, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 150 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 85 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 1 bale wool, Mahomed Courjee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 10 chests opium, Owen & Okell; 501 cwts linseed, Mackinlay, Simpson & Co; 83 bales cotton, Khimjee Poonsee; 120 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 250 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 45 bales wool, Lalljee Mooljee; 573 cwts ambashulee, Jewraz Jaitha.
Hindoo s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton Lawrence & Co.
Diadem, s, 175 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 675 cwts myrabolanes, Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts rape, Dinshaw Bicajee Khan & Co; 261 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co 50 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy.
Mary Stenhouse, 300 cwt bones, Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hanoch Law, 1,200 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co; 1251 cwts poppy seed, & 44 cwts sursee seed, Veerjee Pursotom.
Pamona s, 150 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co; 290 cwts myrabolanes, Ralli Brothers, 61½ cwts dry ginger, Canjee Lilladhur.
Indus s, 40 cwts mother o'pearl shells, Neusechhoy Allarukhia; 121 cwts fishmaws, Marcelly Dama; 221 cwts mother o'pearl shells, George Lockhart & Co; 201 cwts sloes, Allana Muloo & Co; 1 case chuddur, P Mooradeali; 11 bales hides, Alladin, Molladina.

FOR HAVRE.

M & E Cox, 900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 233 bales cotton A Kunkler & Co.
Rialto, 900 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Indus s, 29 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR REVAL.

Vindomora s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Carvill, 750 bales cotton, H Classon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Marcia s, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s, 74 cwts rosin, Gungadass Nuppo; 26 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Fazelbhoy; 41 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT. COL. A. U. H. FINCH, R. E. Ex. Engineers, Poona and Kirkee, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, from the 15th March 1875.

SURG. MAJOR T. MURRAY, Ind. Med. Charge, 10th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure.

LIEUT. COL. A. A. DES. VAHUX, Staff Corps, Wing officer, 5th Regt. N. L I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and forty-nine days, from date of departure in May next.

CAPTAIN J. RUTHERFURD, General List, Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from 1st next or date of departure.

COL.-NEL C. W. WALKER, Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe.

LIEUT COL. G. NICHELETTS, Staff Corps, Commandant 29th Regiment, is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from date of departure.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 7

Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Mauheran.

MARCH 9.

Wrottesley, Captain, Madras, Adjt 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Hoosingabad.

MARCH 10.

Hicks, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, on leave, from Poona.
Jones, Lieut., Bombay 2nd L Cavalry, on duty, from Mhow.
Beresford, Lieut, Bombay 33rd Regt, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 10.

Hicks, Major, Bombay, Brigade Major, on duty, to Visgoria & Belgaum.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 10th March 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
4th Hussars—Paymaster, Major G W Vesey, to England per Troop-ship from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
13th Hussars—Capt R P Fox, to England, per Troop-ship from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
15th Hussars—Capt R M Briscoe, to England per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
5th Foot, 1st Battalion—Capt H S Williams, to England per Troop-ship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.
60th Foot—Capt T Murphey, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to England.
76th Foot—Capt A E Pearce, to England per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.
83rd Foot—Lieut G Cleaveland, to Mount Aboo, from 22nd February to 7 March 1875, on Medical Certificate.
86th Foot—Surgeon Major John Sparrow, to England per Troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

HIGH COURT.—11TH MARCH.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.]

LONG CAUSES.

617-73—Ghandeshur—Girdhur Bhaichund v Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Anandrao Damodhur—M H Khan.
219-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thucker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Monjee.
315-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v Curbetjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn, Cleveland and Co.
332-74—Mr Fletcher—Mariam Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow.
617-73—Tyebjee and Sayani—Khulphan Ruttonsey v Jassiram Kissonram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
219-74—Pinnington, Hore and Langley—Jose Bathazar Henriques and another v P J de Souza and others—Chalk Turner and P Rustomjee
315-74—J. C. Cama—M. Ecobjee Sankar v Nathoo Shamjee—Fleicher and Smith.
332-74—Pinnington, Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Lowrence.
321-74—Crawford and Boevey—Tarrachund Chutoordass v Lallchund Chutoordass.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

61-74—Shamrao—Munillal Punalal v Lachmendass Sohunlall—Shapurjee and Thackurdas.
For further hearing on motion.
77-74—Chalk and Turner—Sorabjee Nasabhoy Gunder v Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gunder—Lynch and Tolin and Crawford and Boevey.

LONG CAUSE.

83-74—Shamrao—Sorasvatibai widow v Crushnarao Bhawoo and others—V Hurrichund and Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

[From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Huthesbhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Cent al India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

637-72—Chalk and Turner—Cassum Saun and others v Kongsee, Chinaman—B V N Kutikar.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, MR. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations en route for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

MR. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S

PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S

12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY METROSCOPE, &c., are also available.

During MR. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WREDDEN—March 3rd, at Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. J. Osborne Wredden, Accountant, Public Works Department, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

MELVIN—BROWNLEE—January 20th, at Castle Street Montrose, by the Rev. W. J. Steven, William F Melvin, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, to Jemima Jane, third surviving daughter of the late James Brownlee.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

BURN—March 1st, at Morcara, Col. A. G. W. Burn, 28th Regt., M. N. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOETE—March 5th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain J. G. Cloete, of a daughter.
PRICE—March 7th, at Bharwarie Station, Allahabad District, the wife of Mr. C. W. H. Pitts, Platelayer, E. I. Railway, of a daughter.
POLLOCK—March 8th, at Peshawur, Lady Pollock, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

THE death of Sir Hope Grant, announced by the telegraph two days ago, was not unexpected, for at Aldershot, where Sir Hope had held the command since 1870, the fact could not be concealed last year that the General's health had completely broken down. Had there been, indeed, any chance of his recovery, it is probable that the Ministry could not have refused to appoint him to the coveted post of Commander-in-Chief in India, for which he had since Sir Hugh Rose's time been the favourite candidate of the Horse Guards. Sir Hope was one of the few Generals who could boast of having commanded British armies in the field; and, though he always commanded them successfully and never blundered, it is a curious illustration of the working of our military system that in the race of life he was outstripped, and baulked of gaining the great prizes of the profession, by Sir William Mansfield, who has always been more of an intriguer than a soldier. Not many months ago the private journals kept by the General during the Mutiny of 1857-58 were published, and they not only form a fresh and interesting contribution to the history of that stirring period, but give us an insight into the frank, loyal, and chivalrous character of the fine old soldier whom we have lost. In May 1857 Colonel James Hope Grant, then 40 years of age, was quartered at Amballa in command of his old regiment, the 9th Lancers, in which he had served for 31 years. During that term of service he had seen a good deal of campaigning. He was Lord Saltoan's Brigade Major in the Chinese war of 1841, and was nominated a C.B. at the close of the war. On Lord Saltoan's leaving China, Captain Grant "proceeded to rejoin the 9th, "Lancers which had gone out to India. He "served with it at Sobraon in 1846, and com-"manded it during the greater part of the "campaign in the Punjab in 1848-49, including "the passage of the Chenab at Ramnugger and "battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat. For these "services he received the brevet rank of Lieut-"enant-Colonel. In 1849 he was gazetted to "the command of his regiment." Colonel Grant was, therefore, no novice in warfare when he marched from Amballa as Brigadier of cavalry with the small force with which Sir Henry Barnard set out to begin the siege of Delhi.

That all the troops which formed the British force before Delhi did their duty well is shown in too eloquent figures on the column recording their terrible losses which is now the most conspicuous object on the ridge over-looking the city. Owing to the small numbers of what was called the investing force, and the necessity of being constantly on the lookout to repel the attacks by which the enemy thought to wear out the strength of the little British army, the cavalry were as incessantly occupied as the infantry and artillery, from the time of the capture of Hindoo Rao's house and the position on the ridge in the beginning of June to the assault and capture of the city in the middle of September. Sir Hope Grant gives a most life-like and unassuming description of his personal share in the most arduous service probably that has ever fallen to the lot even of British soldiers. In the affair of the 19th of June, when the rebels attacked in great force the rear of the camp, the safety of which had been entrusted to Brigadier Grant's charge, the 9th Lancers and the Guides suffered very severe loss. Colonel Yule of the Lancers was killed, and the Brigadier himself had a very narrow escape. "As long," he says, "as daylight lasted, we "drove the rebels back; but when darkness "ensued they got round our flanks, and two "of my guns were in the greatest jeopardy. "I, therefore, collected a few men together "and charged the enemy. A sepoy within "five yards of me fired at my horse, and "put a bullet through his body, close "to my leg. I felt that my poor charger "had received his death wound; yet he galloped "on fifty yards through the throng of rebels, "and then dropped down dead. I was in "rather an awkward predicament—unhorsed, "surrounded by the enemy, and, owing to the "darkness, ignorant in which direction to "proceed—when my orderly, a native sowar of "the 4th Irregulars, by name Rooper Khan "rode up to me, and said, 'Take my horse—it "is your only chance of safety.' I could not "but admire his fine conduct. He was a "Hindoostanee Musulman, belonging to a "regiment the greater part of which had "mutinied, and it would have been easy for him "to have killed me and gone over to the enemy; "but he behaved nobly, and was ready to save "my life at the risk of his own. I refused his "offer; but, taking a firm grasp of the horse's "tail, I told Rooper Khan to drag me out of "the crowd. This he performed successfully "and with great courage." Modern war could hardly show a more splendid instance than this of chivalrous devotion on the part of the soldier—Rooper Khan, we are glad to say was promoted and decorated for his conduct—and cool courage and readiness of resource on the part of the officer. The end of the adventure, so far as Brigadier Grant was concerned, is told in a way that is characteristic of the honest nature of the man. He did not go into his tent to write a long and minute description of his escape to his commanding officer, with a view to getting the Victoria Cross; nor does he say, though he was far from being an irreligious man, that he fell on his knees and returned thanks to Providence for his safety. He simply and naturally remarks:—"The "weather was fearfully hot. I threw myself "exhausted on the ground, and the only thing "which revived me was a glass of beer." It is refreshing to read such an acknowledgment of human weakness in these days in which most of our heroes are, by their own account, so virtuous and intellectual, that one might fancy they disdained anything so common as eating and drinking.

Cavalry are not often of much use during the concluding days of a siege; but on the morning of the 14th September 1857, when the assaulting columns were ready to advance to the storm of Delhi, it was found that the enemy had repaired one of the breaches in the wall, and thirty men of the 9th Lancers volunteered to man a 24-pounder battery in order to re-open the breach. These men worked, the Adjutant General of Artillery said, "like trained artillery men." Again, after Nicholson was killed and his brigade repulsed in the advance to attack the Lahore gate, "a few men of the 9th "Lancers who had learned to serve guns "were dismounted; they scrambled up "the breach in the Moree bastion, and "directed the abandoned guns with great "effect against the rebels, who were at the "time advancing to attack us." Nothing could show in a more striking way by what desperate fighting Delhi was won than the part played by the cavalry in the closing scenes of this terrible struggle. General Grant's own horse was wounded, and he himself was struck by a grape-shot, which however only bruised him. After Delhi had fallen, General Grant was ordered to take command of the moveable column sent down country to clear the road to Cawnpore. This column was at first under the command of General Greathed, who allowed himself to be surprised by the enemy at Agra, and who was consequently superseded by the active and energetic Colonel of the 9th Lancers. With this column Grant joined the main army under his old friend, Sir Colin Campbell; and took a brilliant share in the operations for the relief of Havelock at Lucknow. Returning to Cawnpore with Sir Colin, he commanded the cavalry and horse artillery in the engagement in which the Gwalior Contingent were defeated, and two or three days afterwards with a brigade of all arms overtook the beaten foe at Serai Ghat and dispersed them, taking the 15 guns they still had left. His next task was to destroy Nana Sahib's residence at Bithoor, which he did thoroughly, "blowing up his pagan temple and burning his palace." In the final capture of Lucknow, Sir Hope Grant was associated with Sir James Outram, whose column crossed the river and moved up the left bank, enfilading the enemy's strong positions in the city. Sir Hope afterwards had the principal share in carrying out the field operations for the reduction of Oude; and he did not lose sight of the rebels till the last of them escaped over the Nepal frontier. "The guns," he writes, "got into difficulties at a nullah, "so the poor wretches escaped. We took "one miserable sepoy so 'banged' up to the "eyes that he could not run away. He told "us they had been living in a wretched state "and were almost starved; no wonder their "courage failed them."

From India Sir Hope Grant went back to China, this time as Commander-in-Chief of the admirably appointed little army which in 1860, in conjunction with a French force, dictated a treaty of peace at Pekin. This was the most brilliant episode in Sir Hope Grant's career; but, as honours were not yet bestowed with reckless profusion in England, he was only made a G. C. B. for his services, and he had the mortification of seeing Sir William Mansfield preferred over him for the command of the Indian army in 1865. He continued to serve the Queen in honourable and useful appointments for the rest of his life, and may be said to have died in harness.

No one would attempt to rank Sir Hope Grant as a great commander, and the unpretending character of the man made him disinclined to advertise his own exploits in the fashion which has become customary with clever officers who have studied the art of getting on in the present age. It cannot be said of him that he showed anything of the military genius which in 1858 won for Sir Hugh Rose enduring fame. But his talents as a General are perhaps too generally under rated. Lord Clyde had the highest opinion of him. "My old friend, Grant," he once wrote to the Duke of Cambridge, "is quite invaluable, from his thorough knowledge of the "people he is among, the enemy he has to deal "with, his great experience of war in "India, his ready appreciation of ground, and "the manner in which he is able at a glance "to make his disposition." And again, in another despatch, he bore this still more emphatic and precise testimony to his friend's merits:—"I cannot say too much in his praise. He has "the rare merit of uniting the greatest boldness "in action, a firm and correct judgment, and "the most scrupulous regard for his orders "and instructions . He has a "clear head for business, and a sound judg-"ment; and, as to handling troops in the "field, he is quite perfection, and has no "master." No praise could be higher from a Commander-in-Chief to a subordinate General; and it must be acknowledged that Sir Hope Grant showed himself possessed of the same great qualities when he held an independent command. Sir Bartle Frere, who had the bad taste at the Abyssinian dinner to Lord Napier of Magdala to ascribe the success of the campaign of 1860 in China mainly to the skill of Sir Robert Napier, can hardly have forgotten to this day the castigation General Anson gave him in the *Times* for this attempt to snatch the laurels from Sir Hope Grant's head. And General Anson's championship of his old chief reminds us that Sir Hope Grant was a man whom everybody liked, and who, if he did not command men's admiration, could at least secure their warm attachment. He was a splendid specimen of the best stamp of officers produced by the British army before it was remodelled. That army may have more accomplished officers now; but they cannot desire many hundred Chinese and hill men, and had to fall back. They have reached two marches from Bhamo without further loss of life. Mr. Elias, who started by another route, has also been compelled to return.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere, we are told by the *Pioneer*, is expected to leave Jummoo early in April for Simla to have an interview with Lord Northbrook. He will be accompanied by his youngest son, his Dewan, and one or two other officials, but the accommodation at Simla for the camps of native princes is so limited that his retinue will be a small one. Colonel Vernon Jenkins, the Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, will probably accompany him as Political Officer, and the visit, it is understood, is not one of mere courtesy, but is designed also to assist the consideration of two or three important points in connection with Central Asian politics.

BOMBAY has the reputation of being the only place in India where forgery of currency notes is carried on. In the annual report of the Currency Department we read that "the only cases of forgery reported in the course of the year occurred at Bombay. In one instance a forged note of Rs. 1,000 was presented at the Currency Office for payment. In three other cases single forged notes, in two instances, for Rs. 100 each, and in one case for Rs 50, were presented at the Currency Office for inspection. The special attention of the Government of Bombay has been given to the comparative prevalence at Bombay of this form of crime."

THE following extract from a letter received from Shanghai by the *Thales* on the 5th instant, and dated 11th ultimo, will be read with interest:—"Rumours are afloat of various kinds, such as that Li Hung Chang is marching on Pekin with his troops, that he has seized the throne, that he has been beheaded as well as the young Emperor, of fighting in the streets, and poisoning of one of the Empresses, whilst the other has committed suicide; and these, with predictions of any amount of trouble to take place here, and the ejectment of Europeans generally from the Empire, in verification of an old Mongul prophecy, make altogether a cheerful catalogue, and one which requires a Mark Tapley to contemplate with serenity."

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which is in reply to an enquiry relating to officers who held saleable Commissions on the 1st November 1871, is published for general information:—

"London, 28th January 1875. To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

"My Lord,—In reply to your letter No. 225, dated 20th November 1874, I have, after communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief, to inform you that—

"1.—An officer exchanging to the Staff Corps after 1st November 1871 would, on retirement otherwise than upon a pension, be entitled to the full value (regulation and over-regulation) of the Commission held by him on 1st November 1871.

"2.—An officer so exchanging, and eventually retiring from the Staff Corps upon a pension, would be entitled to the over-regulation value of the Commission held on 1st November 1871 in the same manner as if he retired to full or half pay from the regiment from which he was transferred.

"3.—An officer transferred from a non-purchase regiment would receive the compens

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 10TH MARCH.

Hemchund Futteychund's examination and cross-examination lasted all the forenoon. He gave some extraordinary contradictory evidence, and the wonder is he was permitted to leave the Court without being committed for perjury. He went so far as to say he did not know any Hindostanee, though on the previous day the interpreter asked him the first few questions in that language. He asked innocently, What is Hindostanee? What sort of a language is it?

Nanajee Vithul's examination lasted the afternoon. He deposed to receiving diamonds from the previous witness.

Bhow Poonakur will be examined to-morrow.

THE VICEROY.

CALCUTTA, 10TH MARCH.

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Hon'ble Miss Baring, the Secretary and Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, and Staff, will leave Calcutta on Monday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

In the House of Commons last night, in reply to a question from Mr. Cross concerning the probability of the abolition or reduction of the protective duties on cotton goods and yarns imported into India, Lord George Hamilton stated that the report of the Committee appointed last year to consider the operation of the Act of 1871 was still awaited.

The s. s. Tanjore has returned to Port Said with her engines damaged: the mails and passengers have been transferred to the s. s. Mongolia.

OBITUARY.—Sir Richard Birch.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 10TH.

In consequence of the death of Lt.-General Shuldam, the following Brevet promotions have been gazetted:—

Major-General W. Wemyss to be Lt.-General
Colonel T. Addison to be Major-General.
Major Bowes Foster to be Lt.-Colonel.
The Judicature Bill has been withdrawn.

LONDON, 9TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.

In the Manchester Market there has been more business at former quotations.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¾
5 „ French Rente 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57¼

Arrival—Mirzapore.

Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—Ganges, Satara and King Arthur.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Charles Currey, Esq., chairman; Colonel Hancock, the new member nominated by Government in place of Colonel Fuller; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Cook; J. M. Maclean, Esq; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq.; the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

COLONEL HANCOCK'S APPOINTMENT.

The chairman said they would first take, out of its turn, a Government resolution appointing Colonel Hancock a member of the Council in place of Colonel Fuller, resigned. There was no time to bring the letter on the list.

The letter was read amidst applause and recorded.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD AND THE WATER SUPPLY.

The chairman said the next matter was the draft resolution on the improvement of the water supply, which had been printed and circulated. The day before the meeting (Monday,) Mr. Pedder had received a letter from Mr. Crawford, late Municipal Commissioner, proposing a very different scheme for the improvement of the water supply from that recommended by the resolution. It was due to Mr. Crawford's ability and to the interest he felt in the welfare of Bombay to lay his proposals before the Council before they proceeded with the resolution. It was unfortunate the letter should have arrived so late.

Mr. Burrow, the Secretary, read Mr. Crawford's letter, which is a long document, and will be printed and circulated with Mr. Pedder's reply to it.

Mr. Pedder said it was hardly fair to ask him for a distinct opinion right off, as he had only received Mr. Crawford's letter the day before, and had had scarcely time to consider it, but there were one or two points upon which he would offer a few remarks. In the first place as regarded Tansa. He had never liked the Tansa scheme from an engineering point of view, and he thought that the proposals made by Colonel Tulloch, although exceedingly brilliant and taking, were not proposals which had been approved of by a great number of engineers and geologists. Colonel Tulloch, for instance, proposed to have a rock syphon nine miles long, which had never been tried yet, and was not likely to answer well. He went beyond that and said that Bombay could afford to spend a million sterling upon the extension of the water supply. He (Mr. Pedder) said it could not, and he said also that the Council would find that there was a falling off this year of six lacs in the value of real property. As the Council were aware, he had proposed to spend a million upon all schemes, including those for drainage and water supply, but the Council had not agreed with him there, for which he was sorry. He quite agreed with the Council, however, to the extent that the city would not stand extra taxation. His own scheme it must be remembered, could be carried out without imposing any extra taxation, which Mr. Crawford's proposals could not; and all he could say was, that if any gentlemen could be got to propose the Tansa scheme, and the Corporation could be induced to raise a million upon it, he (Mr. Pedder) would not be the Municipal Commissioner to carry it out. As regarded the next point, with respect to Toolsi, the reply was simple, and if Mr. Crawford had had all the papers before him he would himself have seen that. He said that Mr. Walton and himself (Mr. Pedder) proposed to take an iron main by the most direct route from Toolsi to the service reservoir at the top of Malabar Hill, which was correct; but Mr. Crawford proposed an open conduit direct from Toolsi by a somewhat longer route, round Vehar to the hill at Coorla, and from thence to bring it by a 24 inch pipe to Bombay. This was more or less a question of levels. Mr. Crawford said that he believed his scheme would be approved of by all engineers. To this Mr. Pedder could say that his scheme had been submitted to engineers of distinguished reputation in this country—Col. Fife, Messrs. Ormiston, Bell, Forde, and Mathews—and had been approved of, all agreeing with him upon the main point. The great point about it was, that what they wanted in Bombay was a high level service. He might remark here that when Mr. Crawford spoke of Toolsi as a "tea cup," he was not giving fair credit to the lake. Mr. Pedder said that, if they could just get on with seventeen gallons of water, no one would doubt that the additional supply to be derived from Toolsi would materially improve the supply. What they particularly wanted was a supply at a level which would give all the island a fair share; and he put the service reservoir upon the highest point. It would be found that the difference of head between the Malabar Hill and Coorla service reservoirs was some 60 to 70 feet, and hence the Coorla reservoir would not give a high level supply, the great desideratum, but the pressure from it would be little better than from Vehar. With regard to filling the Coorla reservoir from Vehar which was what Mr. Crawford made so much of, Mr. Pedder said that was impossible. They took off at Vehar 234 feet, and therefore, it was evident that at Coorla, with a level of 260 feet, by an earthen conduit, they could not possibly fill the reservoir. Water would not run up hill, or at least had never done so yet. The fact of the matter was that the service reservoir proposed by Major Tulloch was proposed in connection with the Tansa and other schemes. In conclusion Mr. Pedder said that he intended to reply at length to Mr. Crawford's letter, but at the same time he might remark that he had strong objections to the proposals contained in it.

The Chairman said—As regards the policy of our going in for the proposals of Mr. Pedder for making the best we can of the supply that can be obtained from Toolsi and Vehar and refraining from more ambitious projects, the Town Council generally concurred in that policy when the questions were referred last year to Col. Fife's committee. In the reference it was assumed that the water supply which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsi, is enough for the requirements of Bombay for some time to come, and that from 30 to 45 lacs of rupees represent approximately the amount which the municipality would be prepared to expend upon the improvements of the said water supply." Well, upon that reference, Col. Fife's committee arrived at the conclusions contained in their report, which has been printed and circulated. Their opinion was in favour of the soundness of Mr. Pedder's proposals, and looking to the amount of pus suppuration the number of professional references to engineers and others there has been, I think it will be seen that we have taken every precaution we could to secure that the scheme is the best we can have within the limits laid down. I do not think Mr. Crawford can have seen the green book of December 1874, containing the "reports on the proposed extention of the Toolsi water works." I infer from hearing his letter read that he has not seen the book, and I learn from this office that a copy was not sent to him. Had Mr. Crawford had the book before him, I doubt whether he would have written this letter. In any case, I do hope the Council will proceed with the business before us. If every project, after being thoroughly matured, is to be upset at the eleventh hour, we shall never get on.

Mr. Pedder said that Mr. Crawford seemed to think that the construction of the Toolsi works would stop the carrying out of any other scheme for water supply, but that was not so. He (Mr. Pedder) said that when they had 24 gallons of water per head, Bombay would have an ample supply for many years to come. He thought also that they ought not go to beyond the limits of Salsette for their water supply, and he considered that, if hereafter the Toolsi scheme was extended they should have enough in the Ewoor lake. He (Mr. Pedder) had looked over the matter with Mr. Walton and other engineers; and they agreed in thinking that the extension, if made at all, should be by carrying the Ewoor water, into Toolsi and Vehar, which would give them 35 gallons per head, an ample supply for all purposes, unless they went in for irrigation and such like works. He might add that he himself should have liked to have a 28-inch main from Toolsi, as that would have enabled them to carry the additional water from Ewoor, should it ever be thrown into the Toolsi basin. Of course it would be perfectly useless to have such a pipe, unless the Ewoor extension was carried out; and the pipe would only be wearing itself out, and be useless when required to carry the greater volume of water.

The chairman asked if any member wished to say anything on the subject.

Dr. Blaney said he thought the order of business on the list should be reversed. There were some financial considerations which should very much affect the proposals the chairman had to submit. The police contribution by Government was to be withdrawn after the present year.

The chairman said he did not think it would affect the proposals much.

Dr. Blaney said he had no objection to the proposition being proceeded with. It occurred to him there would be a difficulty in the way, and he had stated it

Dr. Hewlett—I think Mr. Crawford's letter should be printed and circulated.

The chairman—It would be placed at the disposal of the Press

Dr. Hewlett—Should it not be printed and circulated to the members?

The chairman—It would be sufficient to place it at the disposal of the Press.

Mr. Maclean thought that Mr. Crawford's letter was entitled to considerable weight, and that it would be a pity not to consider and discuss it fully.

The chairman said he would place it at the disposal of the Press. It had just arrived and Mr. Pedder has not had time to consider it fully and reply to all the objections that would arise. If it was to be printed and circulated, it would only be fair that Mr. Pedder's reply should be given at the same time.

Mr. Maclean said that could be given afterwards. Mr. Crawford has had considerable experience in the municipal affairs of the city, and had studied the subject of the water supply, and it would be worth while to publish his letter and consider his proposals with all the weight to which they were entitled along will the other schemes. He suggested that the letter should be published and discussed before further action was taken.

Mr. Pedder said the letter was addressed to him privately; and as his scheme was attacked in it, he ought to be allowed to reply before it was made public.

The chairman said that, before Mr. Maclean came in, Mr. Pedder had stated some of the objections that could be urged against Mr. Crawford's proposals; and he should be allowed to state them fully.

Mr. Maclean remarked that he thought the public was entitled to have the letter before it and discuss it along with the other schemes. Mr. Pedder, he understood, had not discussed the letter except in an offhand way. It was necessary it should be discussed as fully as possible by the public.

Mr. Pedder—I should have my say before the letter goes to the public. I will try to write a reply to it.

The chairman—If the scheme is delayed at the eleventh hour in consequence of a bomb-shell from Mr. Crawford, the responsibility will rest with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Maclean said the delay would be very short and would, he thought, cause no inconvenience.

The Hon. Rao Saheb said one thing was quite clear, that they could not afford to lose a minute.

Dr. Cook said it would be far better to have the letter published for the information of the outside public, and then to discuss it along with the other proposals.

The chairman said he did not think that Mr. Crawford would have written the letter if he had seen the green book (the report on the proposed extension of the Toolsi water works.)

On the chairman's proposition, it was then resolved "That the letter be printed and circulated for the information of the Town Council, together with the reply which Mr. Pedder is about to address to Mr. Crawford."

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The chairman said they would now proceed to item 5 on the *agenda*.

The Secretary read the following resolution:—

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1875.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, dated 23rd February 1875, requesting, with reference to Government resolution dated 18th idem, that a contribution of Rs. 97,000 may be paid to the Corporation towards the expenses of the police instead of Rs. 90,000, sanctioned in the resolution quoted above, the former amount being one-fourth of the annual cost of the Bombay police.

Resolution—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the contribution of Rs. 90,000, for the Bombay police, promised in 1875-76 is the utmost that the state of their funds will allow Government to grant. It should also be explained to the Municipal Commissioner that the Government of India have definitely declined to increase the Provincial allotment of this Government on account of the police. Under these circumstances, as the Provincial revenue of this Government will in 1876-77 fall short of the financial expenditure, His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to state that there is no chance of the police contribution to the municipality being continued beyond 1875-76. In preparing the next Municipal Budget, therefore, this fact should be clearly understood.

The chairman said that this resolution by Government regarding the police was somewhat discouraging after what had passed lately; but he did not think they ought to resign all hope, and that they should keep up a steady pressure upon the Bombay Government. He submitted that, among the first duties of a Government was to contribute its due proportion to the cost of the police. But he did not think that the absence of the State contribution towards the cost of the police, should be fatal to the arrangements they were now considering. With an improved and increased water supply, they would obtain a larger return from the sale of water, and if they succeeded in getting their Government debts consolidated, there would probably not be more than half a lac a year to make good

Dr. Blaney said, unfortunately if the municipality was liable to be deprived of a lac of rupees at the mere will of Government, they must take it that they would be liable to further depredations. Mr. Pedder knew how much he had exerted to squeeze every thing he could in order to provide for the proposed improvements; and now after he had done that, a lac of rupees was by a stroke to be taken away from them. He (Dr. Blaney) thought it was their duty to go to Government and say that this depredation paralyzed their efforts. As soon as the police grant was made, Mr. Pedder had put those figures together for the proposed improvements, and the whole would now be upset. He (Dr. Blaney) did not see they should now give way, or else it would be very disheartening and destructive of both the water and drainage projects. Taking these things into consideration, if they went on squeezing themselves in order to make up for this lac of rupees withheld by Government, he feared they should be subjected to further depredations.

The chairman said he quite agreed that the Municipality ought not to rest content with the decision contained in the Government resolution, and that, on the contrary, they should make a strong representation to Government. He (Mr. Currey) had merely observed that he did not consider that the withdrawal of the grant should be fatal to the scheme for the improvement of the water supply.

Mr. Pedder said that, when the non-agricultural cess was removed, they calculated on a different footing, and that in urging in future for the police grant, they should not be arguing on exactly the same footing. Another point was about the Government rates for assessment. As long as Government gave them the police contribution they did not press for the full rates. Government now paid them Rs. 50,000, but if the police contribution was removed, they might press for the full amount of rates, which would be about Rs. 70,000. With regard to Dr. Blaney's remarks, supposing they did not get the Rs 90,000 from Government, he would say it was possible they could make up for it by other means.

Mr. Maclean remarked that the conduct of the Government of India and the local Government towards the municipality in this matter was very unstatesmanlike and very unjust; but it was clear from the resolution just read that further remonstrance would be of no use. The Government was determined not to continue the grant, and it had the power, if it liked, to take away all the municipal revenues as well as the police grant. He thought, therefore, they ought to face the financial position, and settle in what other way the money Mr. Pedder had calculated on getting by means of the police grant could be obtained. He objected to sanctioning any project until they knew where the money was to come from to pay for it. If increase of taxation was required to pay for necessary works, he was prepared to vote for it; but they ought to know whether increased taxation would be required or not.

Dr. Blaney said his own experience of Bombay municipal life told him that, if they entered upon the proposed improvements before ascertaining their financial position, they should be clapping a difficulty on to the shoulders of the next Town Council, for they must remember that their term of office was about to expire.

Mr Raghunath Narayen Khote said they took the Government contribution of Rs 90,000 into account when they proposed the water and drainage schemes. Government now wished to withdraw the grant on a different ground altogether. They said the Government of India would not increase the provincial grant, and that, therefore, they (the Bombay Government) would not make the police grant to the municipality. Now, he would say it was no use remonstrating: the Government had shifted the ground.

Dr. Cook said he hoped the resolution to withdraw the grant would not deter them from the projects of improvement they had on hand.

Mr. Raghunath said it should certainly deter them from incurring any large liability; for it was possible Government might refuse to pay the assessment rates on the same ground.

The chairman—I think we must go on pressing Government for the police contribution.

Colonel Hancock said he thought the police grant should be no bar to any of the schemes they had under consideration.

The chairman—I don't think so.

Mr. Maclean said they must see to their means before incurring any large expenditure.

The chairman thought they should go on with the proposals before them, whether the police grant were continued or not.

Mr. Raghunath said they should see that no increased taxation would be necessary.

Dr. Blaney said he was unwilling ever to take the part of the landlords; but as a representative of the people, he should say that they should not be dependent upon the Government, which now cut off one leg and might cut off another from them. The municipality should be independent of the Government, and not leave them the power, when they liked, of disarranging the finances in this way.

Mr. Pedder said, supposing they got the Rs. 90,000 from Government, and supposing they got the Government to consolidate the debt at the figure he proposed, they should get Rs. 25,000 more. He was sure, also, they should get Rs. 25,000 more by the increased water supply. And if they put on the rate on water which was taken off last year, it would give them their Rs. 90,000. One more item was the amalgamation of the owners' and occupiers' rates; and then the disposal of the town sweepings at Coorla might give them their Rs. 90,000 at once.

Dr. Blaney—We reduced the water rate on the ground that it was very high, and if we were to raise it once more, it would be, to say the least of it, a retrograde policy.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said if they increased the taxation in order to carry out the proposed scheme, he thought it would be, very unfavourably received by the Corporation.

Mr. Maclean—It now appears from what the Commissioner has said that extra taxation will be required.

Mr. Dosabhoy—I say we shall then go before the public in the most unfavourable circumstances.

The chairman said they might record the resolution with an expression of their regret. It would leave the matter open, and could they reconsidered the water question, it would leave them at liberty to discuss it.

Colonel Hancock said, supposing the Vehar dams burst, they would not make the repairs to them conditional on the police grant. They would be bound to make them at once.

Mr. Maclean admitted they would be bound to execute repairs in a case like that, but what he urged was that, before voting away money for the new scheme, they should look into the question and see whether increased taxation would be necessary.

The chairman said they need not postpone the water scheme. They might consider the resolution paragraph by paragraph, leaving alone the financial part for the present. He did not think it would do to hang up a whole project, because the municipality could not get the Rs. 90,000 from Government.

Mr. Maclean said he should certainly object to go on with the proposed resolutions unless they got the money to carry them out. He did not know how far they could go on with these resolutions after Mr. Crawford's letter.

The chairman said they might go on with No. 1.

Colonel Hancock thought they might go on with Nos. 1 and 2.

The chairman said he did not think Mr. Crawford's letter about to deter them from any part of the resolution at all.

It was then proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried, "That the Government resolution be now recorded and further considered hereafter. That the Town Council regret the view expressed by Government."

A letter was received from the chairman of the Corporation, dated 5th inst., forwarding the following letter to himself from the Chief Secretary to Government on the same subject:—

To The Chairman, Municipal Corporation Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to this office letter, dated 3rd September last, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 22nd January 1875, passed on your letter dated the 12th August 1874, regarding the withdrawl by this Government of an annual contribution towards the cost of the police for the Town of Bombay.—I have, &c., E. JAMES.

Government of India, Financial Department.

Fort William, the 22nd January 1875.

Read a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 3rd September 1874, upon the subject of the withdrawal by the Government of Bombay of a yearly contribution made to the municipal Corporation of the Town of Bombay towards the cost of its police.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of Bombay forwards a letter addressed by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 12th August. 2. The Chairman explains, on behalf of the Municipal Coporations, to the Governor General in Council, to give orders for the renewal of a contribution by the Government towards the cost of the police of Bombay. 3. Previous to the grant of a consolidated assignment for provincial services to the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India made an annual contribution towards the cost of the police of the Town of Bombay. This contribution was taken in to account in the calculations which led to the fixing the consolidated allotment of imperial revenue made to the Government of Bombay for provincial services. 4. The Government of Bombay subsequently withdrew this contribution. The withdrawal was within the discretion of the Government of Bombay in the Administration of its provincial revenues, and the Governor General in Council accordingly sees no sufficient ground for interfering with the orders of the Government of Bombay in this matter.

The above communications were ordered to be recorded.

THE WATER SUPPLY AGAIN.

The chairman said they would now go on with his resolution paragraph by paragraph.

Dr. Blaney objected to go on with it even in the manner proposed. If they decided on rejecting Mr. Crawford's letter at once, he had no objection to go on; but he thought they should pause to discuss it, as it was a matter of lacs of rupees.

Mr. Raghunath—We might pass the first paragraph

The chairman said the reasons for the recommendation of the first para were stated in Mr. Pedder's letter of the 4th December 1874, (the green book.)

Mr. Dosabhoy said it was rather late (4.30 p. m.) to begin the discussion on the proposed scheme.

The chairman—I think we must begin, if possible.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—I think we had better postpone until Mr. Crawford's letter is printed and circulated.

Mr. Raghunath—Now that we have resolved to print Mr. Crawford's letter, I think we cannot make much progress without it.

Mr. Pedder said the dam question might be settled at any rate.

It was, after some discussion, proposed by the chairman, and seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb, 1. That the Town Council concur in the opinion expressed by the works committee and the Municipal Commissioner, that, on account of the insufficiency and precariousness of the existing water supply of Bombay, its improvement, so as fully to supply 40 millions of gallons which can be obtained from Vehar and Toolsi, is urgent."

No amendment was proposed, and the resolution was carried.

TOOLSI DAM NO. 2.

The project for an earthen dam being substituted for a masonry dam according to the section proposed by the Executive Engineer was then considered.

The chairman said—Since the discussion with reference to this vexed question of the dams, I communicated with Col. Fuller with a view to obtain his opinion on the point. He has been kind enough to state his views in a letter which I will ask the Secretary to read. The Municipal Commissioner has also received a letter from Col. Fife on Mr Wilson Bell, which I will also ask the Secretary to read. I have also been favoured with a letter from Mr. Mathew which I will likewise ask the Secretary to read, as well as one from Mr. Forde.

Dr. Blaney thought the chairman had said enough to induce them to postpone the discussion on the matter. Here he had received a number of letters from professional gentlemen, and it was too much to ask amateurs such as he (Dr. Blaney) was, to form any opinion at once. He should like to have ten minutes for consideration; and he objected to the matter being gone through offhand.

The Hon. Rao Saheb—I don't think it is necessary to have further information.

The Secretary then read the following letters:—

To the Chairman Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—At your personal request, and as a late member of the Town Council, I have much pleasure in giving you my opinion on the subject of Toolsee Dam No. II.

2. I glean from the reports on the proposed extension of the Toolsee water works that the following designs and estimates have been prepared and proposed for Dam No. II.

1st. Design for a masonry Dam founded to a depth of 13 feet by Mr. Walton, estimated to cost Rs. 2,60,000.

2nd. Design for a masonry Dam as proposed by Messrs Forde and Mathews, and approved by Col. Fife's committee, carried down to a solid rock or to a minimum depth of 33 feet foundation, estimated to cost about Rs. 10,00,000.

3rd. Design for an earthen Dam with puddle wall to a depth of 10 feet below the natural surface, by Mr. Walton, estimated to cost Rs. 1,45,000.

4th.—Design for and earthen Dam by Colonel Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell substituting a masonry retaining wall on the water face for stone pitching (no estimated amount mentioned.)

3. The two committees who considered it so essential that the masonry Dam should go down to solid rock at whatever depth it were found, do not give, that I cannot ascertain, any reason for their decision. It is obvious that they either thought the natural foundation not compact or solid enough to take the weight of the superstructure under pressure or that they feared leakage under the Dam. The last proposal of Colonel Fife and Mr. Wilson Bell viz. to build an earthen Dam without a puddle wall with a masonry retaining wall on the water side leads me naturally to infer that they do not fear leakage through the natural formation; this being so, there can be no question that all necessary conditions are fulfilled either by Mr. Walton's masonry Dam, to cost Rs. 2,60,000 or his earthern Dam to cost Rs. 1,45,000, and as suitable material is at hand, I prefer the latter more particularly as it costs less, although I am of opinion that the former design would answer its object equally as well.

4. With regard to Colonel Fife's and Mr. Wilson Bell's combination of earth and masonry I infer that the proposal is to build an earthen Dam, with retaining wall on the water side sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of the earth when wet, and without any puddle wall. This combination would in practice be liable to failure in the event of any leakage either through or under the retaining wall.

5. Having given my opinion to the best of my ability, I trust I may be pardoned for questioning the necessity of ever laying such a simple matter as building a Dam 20 feet high, before two committees, as it would have been more constitutional to have left such to the judgment of the Executive Engineer rather than create so much unnecessary delay in such an urgent work as the Toolsee Lake.—I have &c.,

J. A. FORBES, Col.
Royal Engineers.

To W. G. Fedder, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

SIR,—From the proceedings of a meeting of the Town Council published in the newspapers of the 18th instant, we observe that there was a misconception on the part of several of the members as to the nature and object of the masonry facing wall, or retaining wall, recommended by us for the water force, of No. 2 Toolsee Dam. To prevent misunderstanding we have the honour to inform you that the object of the wall is not to increase the stability of the earthen Dam which is ample, but that it was recommended by us to prevent the possibility of a breach in the earthen Dam from cracks or rat holes. Instances of similar walls are to be seen all over the world wherever there are retaining walls to bridge approaches, river walls and rivetments to ditches in fortifications.

2. We beg to point out that a long earthen Dam placed on high ground like that at Toolsee is more liable to injury from cracks and rats than a Dam on low ground where water is either always present or so close to the work that the material is prevented from becoming so dry as it does on elevated ground.—We have, &c.

THO. FIFE Colonel, R.E.
WILSON BELL, M.I.C.E.

Bombay, 1st March. 1875.

To C. Currey Esq., Chairman of Bombay Town Council.

SIR,—As requested by you I beg to expressing my opinion with reference to the late discussion on the proposals for the erection of Dam No. 2 of the Toolsee water works. As any weakness or defect in that Dam would add to the risk of a failure of the Vehar lake Dams, it appears to be of the first importance to have Dam No. 2 constructed in the most safe and permanent manner.

2. In former reports which were made in advance of the information since obtained from trial pits, it was recommended that the Dam should be built on a solid rock foundation—it was expected that solid rock would have been founded at an inconsiderable depth—and it was considered that it would not be advisable to found the Dam on the loose material found near the surface, or at a depth where the foundation might have been exposed to scour. Whilst a solid rock foundation was considered preferable, there was no doubt that a perfectly safe foundation short of solid rock could be made at a depth below the level which may become exposed by the nearing away of the alluvial deposit which forms the upper stratum.—

3. For a Dam of the height proposed there need be no hesitation in adopting earthworks with a puddle wall, but in this position it would I think be better to adopt the less destructible design and to build, as before proposed, a masonry Dam—the cost of which Colonel Fife's committee estimated at Rs. 2,60 000.—I am &c.

F. MATHEW, M.I.C.E.

Bombay, 8th March.

To C. Currey, Esq., Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I have read over the papers you sent me in connection with the subject of No. 2 Dam at Toolsee.

When the question was referred to Mr. Mathew and myself, our opinion was required as to a masonry Dam only, as it was supposed that rock foundation would be reached at a moderate distance from the surface.

A masonry Dam was considered preferable to an earthen one, as a breach in the former would not involve such serious consequences as injury to an earthen Dam.

I am still of opinion that a masonry Dam costing Rs. 2,60,000 is preferable to an earthen Dam costing Rs. 1,45,000, and I agree with Colonel Fuller that it is a matter that should be left to the decision of your own Engineers. With rock near the surface he would materially decide on a masonry dam as it would form a watertight connection with the foundation, which is difficult with puddle; while on the other hand with the knowledge that rock could not be reached at a moderate distance, and perhaps not at all, he would decide on an earthen Dam. It is, therefore, a matterto be decided by the Engineer who is designing the work, and who has an intimate knowledge of all the circumstances affecting the stability of the Dam and has considered the various contingencies connected with such a work.

Any opinion I can give can only be in general terms such as stated above and with reference to a Dam faced with a stone wall. I should certainly prefer spending the money required for forming an embankment, in giving additional thickness to the wall and making it a masonry Dam.

I can see nothing in any of the reports of such a definite character as to warrant the statement that the Dam proposed by Mr. Mathew and myself, and approved by Colonel Fife's committee, would cost ten lacs of rupees, and as our report is so frequently alluded to, it would have prevented any erroneous impression had it been included in the compilation.—I am, &c.

A. W. FORDE, M.I.C.E.

The Chairman said—Having obtained all here opinions from these professional gentlemen, I now propose that we place them at the disposal of the Executive Engineer and ask him to state whether he advises that the dam shall be of earth or masonry. One word more. I hope Mr. Walton will not think it was any want of confidence in him that I obtained these opinions. It was from the particular form which the discussion took at the last meeting. And with a view to place the matter beyond all doubt, I communicated with these gentlemen. My advice now is that we put the papers before Mr. Walton, and that we be guided by his recommendation. We may, I think, with perfect safety leave it to him.

Mr. Walton.—I may say, Sir, that I prefer the earthen dam.

Dr. Blaney—Is it more permanent than a masonry dam?

Mr. Walton—It is permanent enough, and we don't want a masonry dam.

The chairman said the original resolution might remain as Mr. Walton, after the above opinions, did not wish to alter the earthen dam.

Dr. Blaney—said he would prefer an earthen dam on account of the police contribution from Government being uncertain. If the opinion of the Engineers was correct, then Toolsi dam No. 1 was very low.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he had asked Mr. Clark and was told it was laid in earth and masonry.

Dr. Blaney said in spite of an additional lac of rupees, he would, after hearing the opinions of those gentlemen, prefer the masonry dam.

Mr. Dosabhoy asked whether a masonry dam was in any way objectionable

Colonel Hancock—An earthen dam would be perfectly safe for all practical purposes.

Mr. Walton—I have the fullest confidence in the earthen dam being safe.

Dr. Blaney—Under a theory of this kind, there should be no masonry dam in the world.

The Chairman then proposed that a masonry dam should now be abondoned, and an earthen dam supstituted according to the design proposed by the Executive Engineer.

Proposed as an amendment by Dr. Blaney's and seconded by Mahomed Ali Rogay. "That the masonry dam designed by Mr. Walton at a cost of Rs. 2,60,000 be erected instead of the earthen dam now proposed."

The amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

The further consideration of the draft resolutions, and of the Auditors report for the past year, was postponed, and the meeting separated.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT AT MADRAS.

(Madras Mail.)

THE Lent Concert of the Philharmonic Society, at the Banqueting Hall, on Friday evening, was honoured by the presence of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Hobart, and was well attended. Owing to a recent domestic occurrence which has, we fear, robbed the Society for years of the accomplished young pianiste who presided at the piano at the last two concerts, fears were entertained that the accompaniment would not be up to the high average attained this season, but a lady took the responsibility upon herself, and added, if possible, to the weight of the obligations under which she, her husband, and brother-in-law have, since its establishment, placed the Society and public. Her performance was exquisite, and reminded people afresh of her recognised rank as one of the best accompanists in the place. The absence of her relatives was matter for regret, as there was a great deal for a bass singer to do that was only partially accomplished. But the baritones, tenors, contraltoes and sopianoes were in great force; and one lady, who had been long an absentee, signalised her return by taking the lioness's share of the soloes, and rendering them in a most admirable manner. The greater part of the concert was devoted to selections from the "Creation," including the airs. "The marvellous work," "With verdure clad," "Now heaven in the fullest glory," "In native worth" &c. The audience expressed their warm appreciation of the rare gifts of the chief singers; and the concert may be added to the number of the Society's many successes.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" as a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. Th above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufactur rs in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

A BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

THE Umballa Annual Badminton Tournament,—which caused no inconsiderable excitement amongst the fair as well as the inferior sex,—has terminated, and all who took part in the tourney breathe again.

The Tournament commenced on Monday, the 8th ultimo—about 40 gentlemen and 30 ladies competing for the first 6 prizes,—the gentlemen were first drawn to play together in game of six, the winners being then drawn with the ladies forming games of 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies each, the winners drawing again and again, until they were reduced to one match as follows:—Colonel Sibley, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Home, against Captain Atkins, Miss Maisey, and Mrs. Musgrave, the three latter carrying of the 1st prizes, and the others the 2nd prizes.

The games for the four consolation prizes were commenced on Monday, the 22nd February, 20 gentlemen and 20 ladies, (losers in the former matches,) competing, matches of eight players, 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies, were formed by drawing, the winners drawing again and again, until reduced to one match. Captain Marshall, Mrs. Vibart, Mr St. Paul and Capt. Marshall, against Major Roberts, Miss Wallace, Mr. Thompson, and Miss Barnicoot who carried off the prizes. The last game in this match was a well contested one, each side as their turn for serving came, passing the other side in the score.

A committee of management was formed consisting of Colonel Sibley, Captain J. Roberts, and Captain Stephen to arrange the details of the Tournament, to make all go off pleasantly, and from what we have seen they were eminently successful where no small tact and delicacy of management was indispensable.

The prizes were purchased in England (with one exception,) and were really beautiful and valuable articles, paid for out of the Club funds.

In the last game Lieutenant Browne played for Lieutenant Thompson consequent on the latter's absence from the station.—*The Mofussilite.*

THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE PUNJAB.

THE following letter from A. P. Howell, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, on the Agency for the conduct of the Judicial and Executive Administration of the Punjab, has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated Fort William, the 27th February 1875:—

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 2528, dated the 25th June 1873, recommending, with certain modifications, a scheme framed by a Committee of several local officers for providing an adequate agency for the conduct of the Judicial and Executive administrations of the Punjab.

2. Concurring with the Committee's conclusion that it is not at present desirable to effect a complete separation between the Judicial and Executive services in the Punjab, the Governor-General in Council has adopted, with a few alterations that are explained below, the modified scheme recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in order to reinforce the weak points of the existing Judicial agency. The revised Establishment now sanctioned with the approval of the Secretary of State for India is detailed in the annexed statement, and involves an additional charge of Rs. 2,05,890 per annum as shown in the annexed schedule.

3. As regards the lower Courts of original jurisdiction the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate of the number of Munsifs and additional Extra Assistant Commissioners has been adopted, and the appointment of ten more Extra Assistant Commissioners and of 74 Munsifs may, if found necessary, be made. The total number of Extra Assistant Commissioners should be graded in seven classes as shown in the statement appended to this letter; this arrangement produces a saving of Rupees 200 a month as compared with the Lieutenant-Governor's scale. The 74 additional Munsifs will be arranged in three classes by the Punjab Government, the aggregate cost of their salaries not exceeding Rupees 11,840 per mensem; and in case the Ministerial Establishment proposed by His Honor for the Courts of these officers should prove to be inadequate, the Government of India have slightly increased the allotment of that account. The Government of India are not convinced of the propriety of abolishing any considerable number of Naib Tehsildars; but as the new scheme will in any rate greatly reduce the responsibilities of this class of officers, the pay allowed to some of them may to some extent be diminished. The sanctioned scale provides 122 Naib Tehsildars at a total cost of Rupees 5,000 a month, and the Lieutenant-Governor can divide them into grades with salaries of Rupees 30, 40 and 50 per mensem. The

THE IMMORALITY OF CHEAPNESS.

Spectator.

Mr. Johnson, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, made on Monday an admirable speech on commercial morality, the effect of which was impaired only by the usual defect of such speeches. The key-note was pitched a thought too high. All that Mr. Johnson said was admirable, and probably all that he meant to say, but the interpretation placed on his sentences by the public is open to some cavil. His notion was that nobility of purpose was compatible with commerce, and that he desired manufacturers and tradesmen to recognise the compatibility with more distinctness. They use their wealth well, says Mr. Johnson, but they often forget that they may seek an ideal purpose even in the method of getting it. It is not sufficient merely to use money for the encouragement of art or science, or civilisation or religion; there should be a resolve also to acquire the money nobly, by doing in the process selected by the trader the absolute best that can be done. Justus Perthes did this, and did it from motives which every British tradesman ought to make his own:—"It was Perthes's peculiar excellence that he succeeded in being a great citizen because and in virtue of the fact that he was a great tradesman. His life might well be summarised in the noble words of one of his early letters,—it was the life of one who desired 'to bring about all that is possible and desirable,' but of one who knew also how to confine his attempts to the limits and circumstances of his position. They thus found him throughout his life perpetually putting to himself the questions—'How can I, a bookseller, promote in every best way the independence, the progress, the well-being of Germany? How can I, a bookseller, as a bookseller, promote to the uttermost the cause of true art, of true literature, of true religion? How can I, not in addition to, but in virtue of, my profession, be in my own measure perfect as a citizen and as a man?'" The Englishman too often accepted a lower ideal than that, and prided himself in his business upon "observing the measure of sufficiency rather than the measure of excellence," and therefore supplied an article rather apparently sufficient than one really fit for the purpose for which it was intended.

We need not say how thoroughly we sympathise with these words in their obvious and probably their intended drift, but an interpretation has been placed upon them upon which we wish to say a word. It is supposed that Mr. Johnson meant to condemn the cheapening processes now employed in Manchester, to attack shoddy, to rebuke "sizing," to insist upon the artistic doctrine that all work should be as real as it can be made, as a moral proposition. We do not know that he did mean this, but the majority of those who are perpetually lecturing tradesmen certainly do mean it, and as it seems to us, they are radically wrong. They confuse an artistic truism with a moral truth. It may be quite true in art—we think, with certain limitations, it is true—that an effect should not be gained by deception, that in furniture veneering is bad, however well designed, that in decoration reliefs should not be imitated by paint, that in architecture the material employed should be manifest, and not hidden by stucco. But surely there is only harm in veneer, paint, and stucco when they are sold or described as the articles they are intended to represent. Not only is there no harm whatever in producing inferior articles, provided they are frankly described as what they are, but there is distinct good, for there is distinct benefit, to the larger number of mankind. The only effect of insisting on perfect reality as well as perfect work in manufacture is to confine all pleasant things to the limited class who can afford to pay great prices. We will take the very worst instance, the instance which tells most against our argument, and defend it upon that. Nothing can be more vile than sham jewelry. With the exception of the pearl, no jewel can be so imitated that the imitation is pleasing to the expert; and with the exception of the diamond, no precious stone can be imitated so as to be pleasing at all. The very best precious stone of the Palais-Royal which may hardly deceive a baby, is a bit of bad glass worthy only of an uncivilised race. But neither the manufacture of sham jewels, nor the sale of them, nor the wearing of them is an immorality. They may be evidences of bad taste, but they are not wrong acts, provided there is no lying in the matter. This is a crucial instance, for false jewelry is of no use whatever; and the case as regards useful articles is infinitely stronger. Take shoddy cloth, for instance, imitation broadcloth, made of material which has been used before, and therefore will not wear,—where is the harm of manufacturing shoddy? The great majority of mankind cannot buy broadcloth. They desire, however, not to be conspicuous by avoiding broadcloth, and therefore seek a material which looks as like broadcloth as can be sold at the price they can afford. Where is the harm of gratifying that perfectly natural desire? If the manufacturer sells his shoddy as broadcloth he is a swindler, and if the wearer of shoddy says it is broadcloth he is a liar; but supposing both to be frank, where is the moral wrong in either? To read some of the distribes which appear daily about English goods, one would imagine that the production of cheap articles was a crime simply because they are cheap. We hear, for instance, constantly that English merchants are losing the Central Asian trade—that wonderful delusion, deliberately kept up because it is convenient both to the English and the Russian Foreign Offices—because they will not make the long-lasting cloths in which the barbarians up their delight. Let us admit that to be true, and what then? The English manufacturers, in seeking always such, for a great but cheap trade, instead of a limited dear trade, are making a blunder; but how, if they correctly describe their goods, are they committing an immorality? "Oh, they are pandering to the passion for cheapness." Stuff, why should there not be a passion for cheap piece goods as well as for cheap bread? The motive in either case is precisely the same. The manufacturer who weights his calicoes with "sizing" is very often a rogue, because he thinks that he is helping his customer to deceive the ultimate buyers; but if he tells the truth, and happens to know what is the fact, that a native of India can no more be taken in by false calicoes than by false coinage, that the shrewdest housewife who ever drove a shopman crazy by spending an hour in comparing calicoes is a fool to a ryot, why should he not sell sized calico? The article is bad, but if manufacturer, and middleman, and buyer all know that and know it equally, where is the immorality? Because calico ought to be good? Why should it be good, when it is wanted bad? Suppose Justus Perthes to have sold bad books, he would have been doing wrong, because bad books injure people, but calico has no moral effect. If Justus Perthes had sold his good books badly bound, and carelessly printed on smudged paper, for the sake of selling a million instead of a thousand, he would not have been doing wrong, but means right, because he would have been aiding the diffusion of knowledge. From the artistic point of view he is wrong, no doubt, but not from the moral one. It is asserted with great indignation that the sale of a poor article destroys the commercial reputation of the country, but surely that is a mere question of expediency. If a reputation for cheapness pays better than a reputation for perfect goods, where is the moral evil in preferring the former reputation? It is just as possible for a "Cheap Jack" to be honest and truthful, and the rest of it, while selling his rubbishy delf, as for Messrs. Copeland while selling artistic china. It is just the same with building. Builders are scolded because they build badly, with thin walls and unseasoned wood, and so on, and of course, if they risk a crash or take advantage of the buyer's ignorance, they deserve punishment; but thousands want space in their houses who cannot afford to pay for both space and good work, and who know perfectly well that they buy what they want, at the cost of thin walls, and bad wood, and shatterely painting, instead of at the cost of no use. Why should they not have what they want? Take another instance, about which one day there will be a good deal of writing. The passion for cheapness has got into the Carpet trade, and carpets are now manufactured that are as bad and as cheap as carpets well can be. The man who, being able to afford better, buys them, is a fool, for they will cost three times their price in renewals. But suppose the buyer is one, like the majority, who can afford ten pounds every three years more easily than £20 all at once, why is he to be forbidden to use a carpet? He might just as well be forbidden to live in any house not his own freehold. That it would be better for the Art education of the world that all carpets should be hand-made and dyed in the wool, that the poor should varnish their floors till they can afford the good article, and that every carpet sold should be perfect, may be admitted, and still the question remains,—how much are men bound to sacrifice for an advance in æsthetics the value of which they are unable even to understand. Morality, we should say, very little indeed, and certainly not the daily comfort without which they, being uneducated, would lose their own self-respect. Frankness once granted, it seems to us that a tradesman may lead a noble life quite as well when selling cheap as when selling dear articles, whether the article sold be called deal, or sized calico, or veneered furniture, or anything else. It is art, not morality, which is in danger from cheapness? The thing which is only 'sufficiently' good is just as worthy, if only it is truly described, as the thing which is perfectly good, and rather more beneficial to the mass of mankind. Nobody has a right to sell shoddy, if they correctly describe their goods, are they committing an immorality? "Oh, they are pandering to the passion for cheapness." Stuff, why should there not be a passion for cheap piece goods as well as for cheap bread? The motive in either case is precisely the same. 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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

——:o o:——

THIRTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

PRESENT.

Sir Richard Couch (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior (in the forenoon only), H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar was absent.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was present during a portion of the forenoon, and occupied a seat on the right of the Commission, but was absent in the afternoon.

The inquiry was opened at 11 o'clock.

The Advocate-General—I wish to call attention to what I think is an error in the shorthand writer's notes of the answer of the witness as to the handwriting of the three lines above his signature to his deposition. My note of his answer was that he said that they were in his handwriting, but the shorthand writer has taken it down that he said they were not.

The President suggested that Mr. Jardine's notes should be referred to.

The President—My note is, "The three lines above my signature are my handwriting." I will see whether Mr. Jardine has got it right.

Mr. Jardine referred to his notes, which were found to agree with the note taken by the President that the witness said that the three lines above his signature were in his handwriting.

The President—That is all right.

Hemchund Futtychund's examination was resumed by Mr. Inverarity.

Witness (shown entry immediately succeeding the two entries referred to yesterday)—That is in my handwriting; I wrote it together with the preceding entries. Gujanand said, "Write this entry in order that the other entries may not prove false."

Mr. Inverarity (to the Interpreter)—Would you read the entry in English?

Interpreter translates the entry as follows:—"Dossi Purmanund Narronjee, Assoo Vudh the 14th, one ruby finger-ring, enamelled, taken by him for the purpose of wearing—price Rs. 21." The corresponding English date is the 7th or 8th November 1874.

The President—We should like to see that book again.

(Book handed to the Commissioners.)

The Interpreter—The entry I translated just now is the last in the book.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—It is not only the last in the book, but the first in another page. Your Lordship sees that. (Book put in as an exhibit and marked A 2.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.

The Interpreter, at the request of Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, read again the following entry from the book put in:—"Debited to account of His Highness Mulharao Gaekwar. Assovudh 14th (corresponding to 7th and 8th November.) Delivered to Damodhur Punt (personally), Rs. 2,770 bilandi (rose) diamonds, 300 in number, rattis 69¼, at Rs. 40 per ratti. Second item:—Rs. 3,500, bilandi diamonds, 250 in number, weighing ratties 70, at the rate of Rs. 50 per ratti. Third item:—Returned purrub diamonds, coloured, weighing 44½ ratties, at Rs. 35 per ratti—total Rs. 6,270.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to witness)—What is the difference between rose diamonds and other diamonds?—They are diamonds of different kinds.

Does the difference consist in the cutting or in the character of the stone?—The bilandi or rose diamonds sparkle.

Do not other diamonds sparkle?

Mr. Melvill—I thought that rose diamonds did not sparkle.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—That is my idea.

The Intrepreter—The witness says that bilandi diamonds are thin, and the brilliants are cut.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—His meaning, I suppose, is that the difference exists only in the cutting.

Cross-examination continued.

Do you mean to say that the entry we have just heard read is a true entry or a false one?—Gujanund Vithul caused that item to be fabricated.

Had you any dealings at that time for diamonds on account of the Maharaja?—No, not about diamonds at that time. With the Maharaja personally I had no dealings.

Other two books shown to witness.

Look at these books. Is there any reference in them to dealings you have had with the Palace?—Do you mean the Gaekwar Sirkar?

Yes; or with anybody on his behalf?—There are tems of dealings in these books.

Did you at any time supply the Gaekwar upon anybody's application with any diamond chips?—I have not supplied any diamond chips to anybody.

Do you know what diamond dust is?—Yes, it is simply small diamonds.

Mr. Branson said the Interpreter had used the word *bookh* for dust, and he suggested the use of the word *loth*.

Question repeated with the word suggested.

Witness—I don't know that.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Well, that is what you call diamond dust. Did you ever see diamonds reduced to powder?—No; I have not.

You were examined, or it is said that you were examined, on the 6th February before Mr. Souter?—I was not examined before Mr. Souter, but I was examined on three or four occasions.

Did you ever give any evidence to Mr. Souter?—I don't know Mr. Souter.

I suppose you would know him if you saw him. (Points out Mr. Souter.) Is that Mr. Souter? You don't need to be afraid of looking at him in Court.—I was examined before two or three sahibs.

But did you give your evidence to two or three sahibs or to the police only?—First of all I was examined by the police, and the policemen then took me to two or three sahibs.

But did you give your evidence over again, or merely sign the evidence you had given, when you were taken before these two or three sahibs?—As to the signature, I gave it to Gujanund Vithul and Sir Lewis Pelly.

Was the evidence you gave in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly, or before you went to Sir Lewis Pelly?—I had in the first instance been made to give my deposition, and my signature had been taken to it before.

When you went before Sir Lewis Pelly was anything more done than that you should read out the words preceding your signature and admit your signature?—Gujanund Vithul sent for me and said, "Do you put your signature. Don't you say anything. If you do I will imprison you."

What I want to know is this—did you write anything at all in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly?—I have already told you I was threatened and made to give my signature.

Did you do that in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly?—Yes.

Did you give any evidence in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly, or had you given your evidence before to Gujanund Vithul?—Gujanund Vithul had made me falsely sign my deposition, and to that I was made to sign again in the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly.

Mr. Melvill to Interpreter—Did he not say that his deposition was in Marathi?

The Interpreter—No.

The Secretary—My impression is that he alluded to some language.

The question was repeated to witness.

Witness—I was made to sign what had been written by Gujanund.

Serjeant Ballantine—Did you dictate to Gujanund Vithul what was written down?—Gujanund Vithul wrote down what he liked.

(Shown deposition in Guzerathee.)

Was this read over to you?—It was not.

And you say that Gujanund Vithul told you that if you did not sign it you would be sent to prison?—Yes, I have been annoyed every day up to the present time.

By whom?—Sepoys seize me, and bring me up every day and detain me.

Have you seen Gujanund Vithul since you have come here to give your evidence?—No, I have not seen him since yesterday.

Did you see him yesterday?—Do you mean before or after I gave my evidence here?

Did you see him yesterday either before or after?—Yes, before.

Did he say anything to you?—Yes, he said, "An item of debit and credit of diamonds to the amount of three lakhs has been made in your name," which is false.

Did he say anything else?—No.

Did you see him after you gave your evidence yesterday?—No.

Where have you been since you gave your evidence yesterday?—I have been home.

Now, I just want to call your attention to what you are supposed to have said before Mr. Souter:—"A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so that I was to remove the entries in some way or another, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre." (Same intrepreted.) Now, is it true that Nanajee Vithul did come to you and ask you these questions?—I have neither sold diamonds nor has Nanajee come and asked those questions of me.

This is what further you are supposed to have said—"On hearing this I became afraid, and at once caused the pages of my account books in which the sales of the diamonds were entered to be removed, and fresh pages substituted." What do you say to that? Is that true? Merely answer "yes" or "no."—I do not know anything at all about it.

My Lord, the deposition goes on then to say—"The three books now before me marked A, B, and C are those which were thus tampered with." The witness is supposed to have identified books that are tampered with and these are the books that are now put in.

The Interpreter—The word "tampered" does not appear in this Guzerathi original statement. I will translate from the Guzerathi:—"The books which are now marked A, B, and C I produce."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There is a further passage to which I call attention—"The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was rupees 6,270 of Bar da currency." Did you state that?

Interpreter—Rupees 6,270 Babashai rupees was the amount due for the packets of diamonds that were given.

Now just attend to this—"and on account of this sum I was paid rupees 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book as having been received from one Khemchund Khushall."

Interpreter—The words "Khemchund Khushall" do not occur here (in the Guzerati statement), but the words "Sivchund Khooshalchund" appear.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (to witness)—Refer to pages 10 and 24 of the daily cash book.

Interpreter—Shall I read that last passage to him?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Perhaps you had better.

(Passage in Guzerathee read to the witness.)

Refer to pages 10 and 24 of the daily cash book. Here is page 10.

Is there any item there of payments?—There is a receipt of Rs. 2,000 here received from Nanajee Vithul. That amount was received on account of money due to us on account of a hoondee or bill of exchange for Rs. 7,000, which I had given.

Now, look at the item in page 24 and you will find there a receipt acknowledging money from Nanajee Vithul.—Yes, I find rupees 2,000, received from the Gaekwar Sirkar's Palace called Dumala's Palace, received from the karkoon or clerk employed in the Dumala Mahal or palace. (Interpreter, correcting himself, says—The witness means Dumala district, not palace.) That was on account of money due to me for the hoondee due from Nanajee Vithul. It was in respect of a hoondee or bill of exchange which I gave on Shivchund Kooshalchund.

The President—We have had that before.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you know where that bill of exchange is?

Witness.—The paid or receipted bill has been received and is in the possession of Gujanund Vithul.

How came it in the hands of Gujanund Vithul?—He caused me to give it up to him; there are three hoondies or bills of exchange.

Has Gujanand Vithul all your papers?

Witness—Yes, twelve of my books and three paid bills of exchange.

We have not given notice to produce these, but I will ask for them.

Mr. Advocate-General—Oh, you shall have them immediately. Here is one of them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine shews bill.

Witness—This is one of the bills of exchange.

Does any payment appear upon that?—Yes, there is a receipt on the back

For how much?

Witness—It is in the Dakhni character.

Interpreter—We will get it made out afterwards.

(Two more hoondies shewn to witness.)

Are these the other two?—Yes, one is for Rs. 3,000 and the other is for Rs. 4,000—total Rs. 7,000. (Interpreter.—These bills purport to be for this amount.)

What is the third?—This purports to be for Rs. 750.

Just take these bills into your hands again, the whole of them. Upon which of these bills, if upon any of them, were the payments made that appear on pages 10 and 24 of your book?—Those two items that I pointed out in my books were received in part payment of these three hoondies.

The Interpreter, at Mr. Inverarity's request, gave the following particulars as to the hoondies in question. The one for Rs. 3,000 is dated Wednesday the 10th of Asar Sudh 1930. The hoondee for Rs. 4,000 is dated Tuesday the 9th of Asar Sudh 1930. The 10th Asar Sudh corresponds with the 24th July, and the 9th Asar Sudh with the 23rd July.

The Advocate-General—What is the date of the third hoondee for Rs. 750?

The Interpreter—Kurtick Vudya 30th Sumvut year 1930, corresponding with 8th December 1874.

The Advocate-General (to witness)—You told my learned friend that at the time of the two entries for Rs. 2,770 and Rs. 3,500, on Ashu Vudh 14th, you had had no dealings in diamonds with the Maharaja or on his account?—Yes. Not with the Maharaja regarding any diamonds.

Or on account of the Maharaja?—No; nor on account of the Maharaja.

[Shown Janga book.]

Look on the very same page on which these entries occur. Look at the first item on the top of the page, and tell me in whose handwriting that is?—As to the practice in my shop——

The Advocate-General (interrupting him).—In whose handwriting is that entry?—I do not know th name of the goomashtah in whose handwriting it is.

Is it in the handwriting of one of your goomashtas?—The practice at my shop is that any one who comes to my shop is made to write.

Is it a genuine entry?—Yes, but it refers to brilliants.

What is the date of that entry?—13th Asso Vudh (6th November 1874.)

The Advocate-General (to the Commission).—This entry is the one immediately before the date of the entries which the witness says are false.

(To witness)—What does that entry refer to?

The Interpreter explained the item thus:—"Debited to the account of Shrimunt Sirkar Mulharrao Gaekwar, Asso Vudh 13th. By the hands of Nana Sahib, who has given his signature—Rs. 28,000. One female headdress called *venan* made of brilliant diamonds.

The Advocate-General (to witness)—Now look at the entry upon the previous page in the same book. Do you see a little red mark there?—(Witness signified his assent.)

Do you find there an entry of diamonds sold to His Highness?—Ornaments.

Diamond ornaments?—Yes; "brilliant" diamonds.

The Interpreter explained the entry, which was for Rs. 27,000, for one necklace called *cunmanue* made of brilliants, dated 5th Asso Vudh [29th October 1874].

The Advocate-General (to witness)—Now look at the page behind that again, the second page from the last. Is that not also an entry of diamonds sold to the Gaekwar?—It is not for diamonds, but for a nosering made of pearls.

Interpreter—The date is the 8th Asso Sudh (18th October).

By the Advocate-General—Through whom was that ornament sold which you say was made of pearls.—Either Venayekrao or Nanajee Vithul.

Question repeated—My goomashtas were in the habit of taking the ornaments and delivering them to either Nanajee Vithul or Venayekrao.

For whom were they?—How can I tell? They might have been thrown away or presented to somebody.

On whose account was that ornament delivered to Venayek or Nanajee Vithul?—As to the sale, it was sold to the Gaekwar Sirkar, but was delivered to Nanajee Vithul. Nanjee Vithul was the purchaser.

The Interpreter described the entry—Debited to the account of Shrimunt Mulharao Gaekwar, for Rs. 1,800, for one pearl nosering.

By the Advocate-General—Now, is not that book full of transactions between you and the Gaekwar in respect of jewels and ornaments during the year 1930?—Whatever ornaments were given are entered as debited to the Sirkar.

Are there not very many such entries?—Yes.

Do you mean to say that your evidence was not taken down by Mr. Souter—this gentleman here? (Mr. Souter stands)—No.

Look well at the gentleman, and tell me whether your statement was not taken down in his presence.—No, not that I remember.

Don't you remember this gentleman asking you questions in Hindostanee?—How could questions be put unless I gave my desposition to him, which I did not.

The President (to Interpreter)—Tell him he must answer the question.

Question repeated—Did not that gentleman put questions to you in Hindoostanee?—I do not know that.

You understand Hindoostanee, do you not?—Guzerathee I understand.

Will you swear that you do not understand Hindoostanee or Mussulmanee?—What is Hindoostanee or Mussulmanee?

Do you mean to say you don't know what is Hindostanee or Mussulmanee?—I understand the Guzerathee language.

Do you mean to say that you do not understand Hindoostanee?—I do not.

Not at all?—I do not know what kind of language you mean by Hindoostanee. What sort of a language is it?

Were you not examined yesterday at the beginning of your examination in Hindoostanee?—I understand the Guzerathee language.

Very well, sir.

The Interpreter said that on the previous day he had asked the witness the first few questions in Hindoostanee, and had then employed Guzerathee.

(Witness shown his deposition, and the three lines above his last signature upon it.)

Examined—Where did you write these three lines?—I was made to write this in the bungalow of Sir Lewis Pelly.

In the presence of Sir Lewis Pelly?—Yes.

Did you tell Sir Lewis Pelly what Gujanund had said to you as you have done to-day?—No; I did not say that to Sir Lewis Pelly.

You did not say that Gujanund Vithul had practised *zoolum* upon you?—No; because I had been threatened, therefore I did not.

Did you make any complaint whatever to Sir Lewis Pelly?—No. Gujanund said, "You should give your signature, as we ask you to do so. Don't raise any objection there about it."

You say that since you made your statement, you have been annoyed every day?—Yes.

And that sepoys bring you up every day and detain you?—From eight o'clock in the morning, and I am not allowed to go away until eight at night.

Where are you detained?—At one time I was detained in the Resident's bungalow, and afterwards at some trees near Gujanund Vithul's house. Even yesterday, when I went home, three sepoys came to my house at eight or nine o'clock.

What for?—To call me.

To come here to-day?—They told me to go with them to the Fouzdar's.

And did you go?—I was not at home. My goomashta was taken.

Before the Fouzdar?—He was taken before Ramchunder, the Fouzdar.

The Fouzdar in the city?—Yes. He sits in the Mandvie.

How often were you taken to the Residency altogether?—Once.

And how often to the trees near Gujanund's house?—Every day I used to go and sit there.

Every day since when?—About a month and a half or a month and three quarters.

Every day during that time?—I was released a day before the assembling of this Commission.

(Shown Jungad book marked exhibit A 2.)

Have any pages been taken out of that book or added to it since it was first made?—I did not introduce any new leaves in it.

Did you take any out?—I did not take any leaves out.

Did you get anybody to do it for you?—I did not cause anybody to take out leaves from my book or introduce any leaves, and my books have been in custody for two months.

Do you know if any pages have been taken out of that book or put in since it was first made?—Seven or eight leaves appear to have been removed.

From what part of the book?—(Pointing to the last page.) This one appears to have been removed and a new one introduced.

The Interpreter—He is pointing to two blank leaves.

The Advocate-General pointed to the entry regarding the ruby enamelled ring.

The witness [after a pause.]—There appears to be some fraud in connection with this entry.

You told us that some pages appear to have been removed and others substituted. I want to know what pages? Does that entry about the ruby ring appear to be on a substituted page?—Yes.

Tho Interpreter—He also points to the last item as fabricated.

The Advocate-General—Do you mean that that entry and those following it have been substituted?—New or old I cannot say, but there appears to be a sort of fraud here about the leaves and the item.

I want to know whether the pages which have been substituted begin with the page on which this entry about the ruby ring appears?—Yes. They appear to be new leaves, and this item appears to be a fabricated or false one.

The Advocate-General called attention to the date of the entry about the ruby-ring. Asso Vudh 14th (7th and 8th November.)

The Interpreter (taking a few of the last pages). The colour of these leaves appears to be different from the colour of the leaves of the rest of the book.

The President and the other Commissioners examined the book.

The Advocate-General showed the witness the two hoondies for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, and asked—Who are these hoondies drawn upon and by whom?—They are both drawn on Hemchund Futteychund of Bombay, my firm in Bombay, and are drawn by Futteychund Somchund Jevera or jeweller, my firm in Baroda.

In whose favour are they drawn?—Sivchund Khoosalchund of Poona.

Who is Sivchund Khoosalchund?—A jeweller.

How came he to have these hoondies drawn in his favour?—Sivchund had sold some goods to Nanajee Vithul.

Had he sold these goods to Nanajee Vithul on his own account?—For his own private purposes.

Were these hoondies given in payment for these goods?—Yes. Nanajee Vithul caused me to draw these hoondies in respect of that.

Is that in full payment of the goods received from Sivchund Khoosalchund?—Not in full payment, after paying these two months it leaves a balance due to him.

Of how much?—Rs. 150 or Rs. 100.

And both these hoondies had been paid by your Bombay firm on account of Sivchund?—Yes.

And they are both dated in the month of Asso Sud (July 1874.)—Yes.

Besides these two hoondies for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, had you any other hoondies payable to Sivchund Khoosalchund?—The other hoondee is not payable to Shivchund.

Answer my question. Had you any other hoondees payable to Sivchund?—No. I had only two.

Have you any entry in your book showing this hoondee transaction for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000?—Yes.

(Shown book.) Here is an entry dated Jaith Vudh 13th and Jaith Vudh 14th. Debited to the account of Jevera Khooshalchund of Poona, two hoondies, written and delivered at the request of Sethjee for Rs. 7,000 on Bombay at Rs. 19½-2-½ exchange. Drawn on Hemchundbai Futteychund. Drawn from here by us or me Hemchnnd. Payable immediately. Drawn on Asud snd, for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, Rs. 1,375. Total, Rs. 8,375-15.

The Advocate-General—Jaith vudh is the month immediately before Asod?—Yes.

The Interpreter—The dates given correspond to the 11th and 12th June 1874.

What sums did you receive in respect of those hoondies?—My account amounted to ten thousand rupees.

You received ten thousand rupees?—Yes, with the exception of a small balance due to me.

The President—Did you ask how it came up to ten thousand rupees?

Mr. Advocate-General—That was the next question I was going to ask, but I think I can explain that by another entry in his books. (To witness)—How came your account to be ten thousand rupees?—A hoondee was given to Nanajee Vithul's brother-in-law, and a sum of money was paid in cash.

Nanajee Vithul's brother-in-law is Venayekrao Venkatesh?—Yes.

How much was paid in cash?—Four hundred or five hundred rupees were paid in cash.

Tell me which it was. You have got your book there?—I must refer to the ledger.

Then refer to the ledger.—The new ledger has not been posted.

Perhaps we can do without it. You say that about 400 or 500 rupees were paid in cash—(shews hoondee) will you tell me—is that the hoondee you gave to the brother-in-law?—Yes.

It is a hoondee for Rs. 750?—Yes.

What is the date?—Kartick Vudh 30th Sumvat year 1931, corresponding with the 8th December 1874.

This is the one you were referred to by my learned friend Mr. Serjeant Ballantine. Have you got an entry of that in your book?—Yes, to the account of Sivchund Khooshalchund.

Why is that hoondee entered to the account of Sivchund Khooshalchund?—Because Nanajee Vithul was the owner of that account.

Where is the account?—Which account?

Why, the one in which you say this is entered?—The new ledger has not been posted up.

But you have got other books, besides your ledger; where is your day-book?—Here it is. What is the date?

You have just given it to me.

Interpreter—The date of the hoondee, you mean?

Mr. Advocate-General—Yes, Kartick 30. I think it is at page 13 of your day-book.

Here are the particulars. The hoondee is for Rs. 750 and the amount for exchange is Rs. 155-10, and there is a sum of Rs. 94-6 in cash.

Very well. Now, the hoondee is entered, is not it, on the date on which it bears date—8th December 1874. It makes a total of Rs. 905-10, Rs. 750 and Rs. 155-10 for exchange?—And Rs. 94-6 for cash.

That makes Rs. 1,000 altogether?—Yes.

And that is a correct entry, is not it?—Yes.

Now, had Sivchund Khooshalchund anything whatever to do with the hoondee, or was it a hoondee given to Nanajee Vithul?—It was given to Nanajee Vithul's brother-in-law.

Not to Sivchund at all?—No.

Both the hoondee and the cash?—The cash as well.

Well, now, look at page 10 of the same day-book that my learned friend referred you to. Do you find there Rs. 2,000 entered, credited to the account of Shri Poonawalla?—Yes.

Rupees 2,000 paid by Sivchund himself?—"Credited to the account of Sivchund Khooshalchund, jeweller of Poona, two thousand rupees."

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Let us have the correct translation.

Interpreter—I have given the exact translation :—"The 9th or 10th of the month, Thursday, Rs. 2,000, in ready cash, paid by the hands of himself personally."

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—By the hands of whom ?

Interpreter—This is the literal translation of the entry.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I want to know who "himself personally" means ?

Interpreter—I will ask the witness.

Witness—Very likely myself. I got the money very likely. I received the money.

Mr. Advocate-General—You say, "Paid by the hands of himself personally" means yourself, do you ?—Yes, I got the money in cash from Nanajee Vithul's house.

And you say that "himself" there does not mean Sivchund, but means yourself ?—Myself.

Now, the date of that payment, I think, was the 9th or 10th Kartick Vudh, Thursday ?—The month is not mentioned, but Vudh, 9th or 10th, Thursday.

What month ?—It is the daily cash account, and the previous entry shows it is the month of Kartuck.

(To Interpreter)—If you will look, I think you will find that it is the 3rd of December.

Interpreter—The 9th Kartuck is the second of December and the 10th is the third December.

Mr. Advocate-General—Which is Thursday ?

Interpreter—Thursday is the third of December.

Mr. Advocate-General—Now, that entry was not written by Gujanund's directions, I suppose ?

Interpreter—He says that it was made by directions——

Mr. Advocate-General (to witness)—It is a genuine entry made in the ordinary course of business, and not made under duress ?

Witness—Yes, a genuine entry made in the ordinary course of business.

Now, turn to the entry at page 24, to which my learned friend referred you, and tell me what is the date of that entry ?—I have found it. Here it is.

What is the date ?—The 10th Magsur Vudh.

I think you will find that is the 3rd January 1875.

Interpreter—The 10th and 11th correspond to the 2nd and 3rd January 1875.

Mr. Advocate-General—Now, the amount there is two thousand rupees ?

Witness—Yes.

Just read that entry—"Credited to the account of Sivchund Khooshalchund Javer, the jeweller of Poona, Magsur Vudh the 10th, that is 11th—rupees two thousand in ready cash Examined coin received by the hands of your Goomashta Cooverjee, who made the payment from Dumala.

Interpreter—That is the whole entry.

Mr. Advocate-General—Who is the Goomashta Cooverjee, who made that entry ?

Witness—He is the Goomasta employed in the Dumala department. Very likely he was the person who brought the money—made the payment.

Is he in the employment of Sivchund Khooshalchund.—No.

Is he employed under Nanajee Vithul—No, Cooverjee Goomashta, I think, is the name of the person who brought the money, who paid the money.

What is this Dumala Mahal, as you call it ?—There is a karkoon employed in the Dumala Mahal, who used to do the work or business for Nanajee Vithul.

And what is the name of that karkoon ?—Nanchund.

Am I right in the conclusion that this hoondee for rupees 750, and those two entries of rupees 2,000 each, relate to Nanajee Vithul's transactions with you ?—As to those rupees two thousand, they were not hoondees, they were monies received in cash.

I did not ask you that. Does that hoondee of Rs. 750 and these two cash payments of Rs. 2,000 relate to transactions of Nanajee Vithul with you ?—Yes, in respect of the hoondies for Rs. 7,000 and the other dealings and transactions.

Well, now, how do you make up the account to rupees ten thousand ?—About that amount. I have not cast up the total.

You have told me that you have received rupees ten thousand from Nanajee. How do you make up that amount. I don't want you to make up the payments to Nanajee Vithul to you, but merely to know how you exhaust this balance ?—The hoondies which I paid were for rupees seven thousand—that makes 8,500. (Interpreter—He means exchange included, I suppose.)

The President—Then the hoondies with the exchange came to rupees 8,500.

Interpreter—Yes, I think he mentions that in round numbers. That is what he means.

Witness—And that other bill of exchange for rupees one thousand and sundry amounts amounting to rupees four hundred or five hundred.

Mr. Advocate-General—You say that Nanajee Vithul was the owner of this Sivchund Khooshalchund's account, how was that ?

Witness—Nanajee Vithul had bought a Kunti (necklace) from Sivchund Khooshalchund, and portions of that ornam nt were sold from time to time.

Through you ?—Yes, by me of the value of Rupees four thousand ; and Nanajee Vithul himself sold a portion of the value of rupees two thousand, and the balance I received in cash.

I want to know why the account was kept in the name of Sivchund, when it really belonged to Nanajee ?—In order to ascertain the amount of loss that might be realized by the sale of the ornament—kunti.

Do you say that the day book or daily cash account has also been tampered with, any pages removed and others substituted ?—I cannot observe any. I do not observe any.

Or in the journal ?—I cannot observe any. I do not observe any.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I want to ask you whether throughout all the books there are any genuine entries of the sale of unset diamonds ?

Interpreter—I will use the word "loose" instead of "unset" if you have no objection.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said he had no objection.

Witness—I have not sold any loose diamonds of late.

And is there any entry of any such sale ?—I have not sold any.

The President—Does he mean by that, that there is no entry ?

Witness—If I bought any, they would appear on the credit side.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Yes ; but is there any genuine entry in your books during the last year of a sale by you of any loose diamonds ?—Whatever the books contain must be true. I do not exactly remember what they contain.

I must take that answer that everything contained in the books must be true.

The Advocate-General here suggested that it would be desirable to have those entries to which he had referred translated more fully, but the President considered that the translations given by the Interpreter during the examination of the witness would be sufficient for the Commission.

The President (to witness)—When were your books seized ?

Witness—About a month and three quarters ago from this time.

They were all seized then were they ?—Yes. Twelve books of mine.

Well, now, up to that time, did you use all your books in the course of your business ?—Yes.

One month and three-quarters ago—that would be about the middle of January. Can you fix the precise date of the seizure ?—I think it was in the month of January—Posh—which corresponds with January—though I don't remember the day of the month. (Interpreter—The native month Posh began on the 8th of January.)

Sir Richard Meade (To Interpreter.)—He said his books were in use in the course of his business up to the time they were seized—and the last entry in these books which we have seen and which he says he made under the directions of Gujanund Vithul is dated the 7th or 8th of November, therefore no entry could have been made between that date and the month of January, and his books could not have been in use.

Interpreter—He says this is the book for the Hindoo year 1930. It is a separate book.

Then that book terminated on the 9th of November.

Mr. Inverarity—The 10th of November would be their new year's day.

The President—Then the entry of the 7th and 8th November terminated with the year, did it ?

Witness—Yes. It is for the Hindoo year 1930, which terminates with the Dewali.

That is the book with the entry which you say is not a genuine one ?—Yes. The last few leaves have been taken out and new ones put in.

Is there an entirely new set of books for the year ?—Yes, an entirely new set for the new year.

Then, if what you say is correct that the last leaves have been taken away from that book and new leaves put in, the leaves taken away would have no entries upon them ?

Interpreter—He said inclusive of the leaf on which the last entry is written.

The President—That the leaf on which the last entry is written, was taken away ?

Interpreter—Yes. He said all the last leaves including the leaf on which the last entry is written, had been taken away and fresh ones put in ; referring to the last entry, he says this is the item that I was made forcibly to write, it was not in existence originally, and there were no other items subsequently written.

The President—Mr. Nowrozjee ask him, if that is so, how he explains the removal of the old leaves and putting in new leaves, what was the object of that ?

Interpreter—The witness says he was very much alarmed at the time, and was made to write this entry and I was desired to go away after I had written.

That is no answer at all to the question.

(Interpreter repeats the question). He says as to whether the other pages did contain any entries or not I do not quite remember.

(To witness)—Were you interfered with by the Police after you left this room yesterday ?

Witness—I was prevented as I was getting out from here.

What do you mean by being prevented ?—I was desired to wait.

By whom ?—By a police sepoy.

How long were you made to wait ?—Five or six minutes.

Were you after that allowed to go away ?—And then I was made to wait outside the compound gate.

State what happened to you then ?—At the gate of the compound a sepoy desired me to wait. He said I will let you know when I receive permission from Gujanund and the Sahib to let you go. Afterwards he let me go, and I went home in the evening, and Sepoys came to my house at 10 o'clock at night.

You have told us about that ?—Yes.

Had the Sepoys any conversation with you except that which you have told us ?—That is all.

You may stand down.

The Commission rose for tiffin at 2-20 p.m.

On the Court resuming after tiffin—

Nanajee Vithul was called and affirmed.

Examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Nanajee Vithul. I am a Brahman by caste. I was employed in the Javarkhana (or jewel department) of His Highness the Gaekwar. I was daroga or superintendent there. I know Damodhur Punt. About the time of the last Dusserah I remember receiving some directions from him. This was before the Dusserah. Diamonds were required for the purpose of reducing them to ashes, and in consequence of Damodhur Punt's directions I sent for diamonds from two or three persons, and three jewellers brought diamonds to me at the Haveli. One was Gelasha, another was Purtabshah, and the third was Hemchund Futteychund. I kept some of the diamonds brought by Hemchund for one day, and showed them to Damodhur Punt.

The President—Does he mean that he kept Hemchund's only ?

Interpreter—Yes.

Witness—The other two had not brought their diamonds then. The others were brought on the following day. I kept the diamonds Hemchund brought. I informed Damodhur Punt and kept Hemchund's diamonds with me. On the following day the other two persons brought their diamonds, and the diamonds belonging to all three were shown to Damodhur Punt. I showed them to Damodhur and he approved of Hemchund's, and those belonging to the other two were returned. Hemchund's diamonds were weighed and taken. Their weight was about 68 or 68½ ruttees, and after they were weighed they were given to Damodhur Punt. In regard to these diamonds, a yad or memorandum was made by one of my two carkoons. I did not see the carkoon prepare it, but it was kept on the record.

Interpreter—A ruttee is about 1⅞ of a grain.

Witness—I did not get other diamonds from Hemchund afterwards. Other diamonds were brought from the same man about seven or five days afterwards. This was by the orders of Damadhur Punt. The other diamonds brought were *purub* diamonds and *billundee* or rose diamonds. Hemchund brought the diamonds on the second occasion. These were also taken. The quantity would be 74, 73½, or 73¾ ruttees. These 74 ruttees were brought according to the instructions of Damodhur Punt, and they were given to him. The entry regarding these diamonds was made on the first memorandum—on the same piece of paper. The price for these two lots of diamonds was fixed. I do not remember the price, but the price written at the Bunya's house is correct. I think the total price was a few rupees over the Rs. 6,000. The diamonds bought on these two occasions were parub (flat) and billundee (rose) diamonds. (Shows size of diamonds by his fingers.) Two or three diamonds, or perhaps one or three quarters were in a ruttee. I did not weigh them separately. In respect of these diamonds I have made a payment to Hemchund. I paid Rs. 3,000 on that account which was paid in two sums—one of Rs. 2,000 and the other Rs. 1,000. The Rs. 2,000 were to be taken from Damodhur Punt, and I had to pay him some money. The memoranda were prepared for payment and payments were made according to his (Damodhur's) instructions. (Shewn exhibits R 1 and S 1.) Some venetians (putlees) coins were sold on account of nuzzerana, and they were to be disposed of in favour of the jewel khana. (Shown yad S1.) This is in relation to these putlies or venetians. These moneys were in my hands, and the memorandum shown bears my signature. The other memorandum belongs to the light department. (Shown exhibit R 1.) This is the yad. I had the moneys to which these two yads refer in my hands. I paid Rs. 2,000 out of this amount to Hemchund. I remember by whose hands I paid the Rs. 2,000. I caused a paruk (or shroff) named Nanchund to pay the sum. Nanchund is a shroff in the Domala Mahal. The Rs 1,000 was paid from my own house in cash. A hoondee was given for Rs. 2,000 ; out of which Rs. 1,000 was paid. Rs. 1,000 remained, and of the remainder I paid this.

Serjeant Ballantine thought the answer unintelligible.

The Interpreter repeated the question.

Witness—I had paid Hemchund Rs. 2,000. On account of this Rs. 2,000 a hoondee for Rs. 1,000 was taken from him, and the other Rs. 1,000 was left with him. The Rs. 1,000 was allowed him on account of the matter for which the part payment of Rs. 2,000 had been paid.

The Advocate-General—On what occasion ?

Witness—On account of diamonds.

The Advocate-General (to interpreter)—"Diamonds" is exactly the word you did not translate.

(To witness)—You say the hoondee was for Rs. 1,000 ?

Witness—Yes ; the hoondee which I had taken from him. Some cash might have been taken from him, and for the balance the hoondee was taken. I do not remember in whose name the hoondee was taken. If I saw the hoondee I could remember. (Shown hoondee.) This hoondee is for Rs. 750. Some amount must have been received in cash.

The President—Is that the hoondee ?

Witness—I do not remember. These Rs. 2,000 were Baroda rupees.

The President asked the Interpreter not to go so quickly.

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The Advocate-General (to witness)—Do you know what has become of the yad on which these two purchases of diamonds wers entered ?

Witness—The yads were in the records of the carkoon Atmaram. I do not recollect his father's name. About the end of the five Dewalee holidays Damodhur Punt asked for the yads and received them from me. He took them and said "I will tear them up," and I don't know what he did with them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I don't quite understand, because I was not in court at the time. But what is your position, what are you ?

Witness—You mean my salary, or what ?

What was your occupation ?—I am superintendent of the jewel department.

Just tell me what you mean ? What were your duties ?—To take care of the ornaments in the jewel-room, and to give them when the Sircar wants them for the purpose of wearing them.

Had you any other duties ?—To make purchases relating to the jewel department.

Well, now, what do you suppose these diamonds were purchased for ?—I was told that they were for the purpose of making into ashes.

Who told you ?—Damodhur Punt.

Ashes for what ?—For medicine.

Did you hear of diamonds being turned into ashes for medicine ?—No, I have not heard.

Did you ever see diamond dust in your life ?—I have been seeing diamonds only since I have been employed—since the last four years.

Did you see or hear of diamond dust in your life ?—I did not know.

But you know whether you have ever seen or whether you have ever heard of it ?—I have not seen it.

Or heard of it ?—Nor have I heard of it.

What have you been doing with yourself lately ? where are you staying now ?—I have been staying in Baroda.

Under the care of anybody ?—Now in the Sircar's charge—that of the two Khan Bahadoor's police.

Now, I cannot all gather what it is you have said—I am now in the Sircar's charge.

Oh, do you mean by that that you are in prison ?—From the day that the Raja was arrested I have been made to sit (Interpreter—That is "I have also been arrested.")

Does that mean that you have been in prison ?—I have been made to sit, and I consider myself as confined.

But what for ?—I don't know why.

Well, I suppose you have asked, have you not ?—To whom should I ask ?

Well, I suppose of somebody that has got hold of you—I don't know. He asked me of the account of the diamonds and I mentioned it to him.

But are you charged with anything—are you charged with poisoning anybody ?—No. There is no reason to charge me.

Well, are you charged with anything ?—The Jamdar—the jeweller department—was in my charge, and when the Raja was arrested, perhaps I was arrested.

Perhaps that means "certainly." I understand you to say that you were arrested because the Maharaja was arrested—is that what you mean ?—The Maharaja was arrested, attachments were made at the Palace, and guards were placed.

Well, when did you first tell this story, that you have told this day, about these diamonds being brought up by Hemchund—I was sitting at the *warra* for fifteen or twenty days, and after I came to the camp I mentioned it.

Well now, I want to learn what that means with a little more particularly—you were sitting where ?—At the *warra* or Palace.

Do you mean—let me understand—that you were in prison for fifteen days, and then you made this statement—For fifteen or twenty days I was in the city : until that time nobody asked me anything.

Just let us have it perfectly intelligible—were you in prison fifteen or twenty days before anybody made any inquiry after you ?—Yes. I was in imprisonment at the *warra* or Palace.

Who had charge of you ?—I was the in Senaputtee's Cutchery or office.

Who were the people who had charge of you ?—The Purdeysee people, Purdeysee sepoys.

Very well. Then after being in prison for fifteen or twenty days, did anybody come to you to make a statement ?—No, nobody came to me there, but I was sent for here.

Who came for you ?—Some sepoys went there, or there is a karkoon named Vishnu Punt.

Do you know ?—Gujanand Vithul, perhaps, sent peons or sepoys to call me.

Did you go to Gujanand Vithul, or what did you do ?—Gujanand Vithul did not give me instructions. I came in a gharry and in company with a sepoy came to Gujanund Vithul.

Well, then, what said Gujanand Vithul to you .—He asked me about the diamonds.

Here now, what did he ask you ? I would rather like to know how Gujanand Vithul does this sort of thing.—He asked me how many diamonds were purchased at my place in the month of Ashwin.

At your place ?—At my place means the jewel room.

But you mean, I suppose, purchased by you ?—Yes, he did ask me whether or not.

Did he ask you whether you had purchased of Hemchund ?—No, he asked me generally.

And what did you say ?—I said yes, they have been purchased.

Had you heard anything about Rowjee and Nursoo saying anything before this ?—No.

Now attend, sir—You were taken into custody about the same time as the Maharaja, were you not ?—On the same day.

Do you mean to tell me that you had not heard anything about Rowjee and Nursoo being examined ?—I did not know anything.

Do you mean to say that you had not heard of their being examined.—I did not know. I have never seen them, they are not acquainted with me.

Answer my question, sir, and do not shuffle. Do you mean that you had not heard that Rowjee and Nursoo had been examined ?—Yes, I do mean that.

That you had never heard of it ?—I did not hear that.

You swear that you had never heard that Nursoo and Rowjee had been examined ?—After enquiry here, I have of course heard.

I have not asked you that. At the time you gave your statement to the police constables, do you mean to say that you had not heard that Rowjee and Nursoo had made statements ?—I did not hear. I did not know what examination was taken.

That is not the question. Had you known that Rowjee and Nursoo had been examined in relation to the Maharaja and in relation to diamond dust ?—After the Dewali I heard that some attempts had been made at poisoning.

Now, I will have an answer if you have to stand there, as one of the witnesses said, until doomsday. Had pou heard that Rowjee and Nursoo had been examined upon the subject of this poisoning ?—I did not hear of it at that time. I knew that they were imprisoned.

Before you made your statement, did you know that Rowjee had made a statement.

Now answer that question "yes" or "no" ?—I did not know.

We will take that.

And Gujanund Vithul did not tell you about any statement that he had made.—No.

Did Gujanand Vithul recommend you to tell the truth.—Yes.

Did he tell you what would happen to you if you would not tell the truth ?—I was threatened and told that if I did not tell the truth, "You should know what is the result of an untruth."

What did you think that meant ?—I thought they would put me somewhere—put me in imprisonment.

And what do you think will happen to you if they don't believe you now ?

What the Srrcar will do will be done, there is no other help.

Well, what do you expect ?—I cannot say what I think. What the Sircar will do, will be felt [laughter].

Well, I suppose you would not be sorry to get out of the care of the police ?—Whether to get out of them or not, is not in my power.

Well, now, just tell me, did Gujanund Vithul take your statement down in writing ?—No, orally.

Then after you had made your statement, what did he do with you ?—He took me to the sahib.

Do you mean Souter sahib ?—Souter sahib was not then there.

Who was it that he took you to ?—Some sahib living in a bungalow (pointing to the south from the witness-box).

Now, give us an idea who it was.—I do not know his name, but Sir Lewis Pelly was also present, or had come there.

Was Sir Lewis Pelly present when you made any statement ? Now, just be cautions.—When he wrote down, he was present.

Who wrote down ?—The other saheb who was there.

Did you make your statement in the presence of both ?—Yes, of both.

You are sure of that, are you ?—Yes, I am sure.

Did you know of Damodhur Punt's making a statement ?—No.

How long had you been in custody before you were taken before the sahib and Sir Lewis Pelly ?—Twenty days first, and now a month. The next seventh lunar day will be two months. [Interpreter—That will be the fourteenth of this month.]

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—You say you were fifteen or twenty days in the Senaputtee's cutcherry in charge of Purdeysee sepoys. Do you know who those Purdeysee sepoys were—in whose employment were they ?—They are the Gaekwar's sepoys.

Troops ?—Yes.

They were in charge of the whole Palace, were not they ?—The guards were sent from this place (meaning the camp).

But in the interior there were these Gaekwaree troops ?—They were under these guards (meaning the English guards).

Now, was it on the same day that you were sent for by Gujanund, that you were taken before the saheb ?—On the same day at 8 o'clock in the evening.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—Are you the mookhtyar—the responsible head of the jewel department ?—Yes, I am darogah.

(The yads are produced.) Is there any other writing, in the form of accounts, besides these yads ?—The account in regard to purchases is kept, but no account is kept in regard to these yadees.

Is there an account regarding purchases—a debit and credit account ?—There is an account. I am in the habit of keeping accounts. There is no account kept of these particular yads. There is no acoount kept.

In your accounts, is there an entry or purchase of diamonds ?—Not in my accounts. He took away the yad.

Who ?—Damodher Punt.

Have you got an entry in your account to the effect that diamonds of Rs. 6,000 were received from Hemchund ?—In the jewel department there are no accounts of anybody, and there is no proof or voucher for the same.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine complained that the witness's answer to the effect that he kept a regular account of purchases had not been translated, but the President found that the answer had been given by the Interpreter.

Witness—No ledger accounts are kept in our jewel khata (department).

By Sir Dinkur Rao—Are sales and purchases to the amount of lakhs of rupees made orally ?—The entry is made item by item. The details are given below.

Have you got Hemchund's account in the ledger, shewing the items of ornaments received from him ?—As regards other ornaments there is. But there is no such account in regard to these diamonds, because Damodhur Punt took away the yad. In the accounts of Hemchund the items are in.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—How does he know that ?—Each item of the ornaments is entered, but in regard to these diamonds the yadee was taken away, and no entry is to be found.

The President—In the jewel department there are no accounts of anybody—no ledger accounts ?

Interpreter—At first he said there were no accounts, and then he corrected himself and said there were no ledger accounts.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—What details were given in regard to the diamonds purchased in the yad ?—Purchased diamonds from Hemchund Futteychund.

In the nugwarri yad—that is the yad of ornaments. Why did you not give the details of diamonds, and why has no entry in regard to these diamonds of Rs. 6,000 been made in the nugwarri yad ?—The paper is prepared at the end of the month. The nugwarri yad is prepared after the month is over.

In a regularly kept sowcar's account there is the weight, price, number and rate of the ornaments mentioned. Without such details how could a sowcar's account be kept ?—At the time of making payments a yad is prepared in the Kangee department, and that yad gives the weight, price rate—full particulars.

The accounts relating to any department is not kept in this manner ?—As regards the javeri khana, or jewel department here, such is the practice. You will find vouchers from the beginning or from of old.

The accounts produced by a sowcar in a book should be believed, or your oral statement should be believed ?—What shall I say to this ? Or what answer can I give to this ?

Sir Richard Meade—Is your verbal statement to be believed in preference to a sowcar's book ?

The President—He says he cannot say anything to that.

Sir Dinker Rao—How can we say that this yad of yours is a true yad or a false yad ?

Witness—What comes to the Sircar's mind is true, what can I say ?

Mr. Advocate-General—He bows to the decision of the Commission.

The President—He may stand down.

The Commissin rose at 4-45 P.M.

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